Ernest J. Seaburg

Cornell E. Seaburg

Civic and Industrial Progress

of the

Swedish People in Jamestown, N.Y.

1848
1914

THE NORDEN CLUB

Setting forth the Achievement of the Swedish People of this Community in Industrial, Political, Social, Religious and Professional Fields.

C.O.H

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Cornell E. Seaburg

A. J. Lannes Civic and industrial progress of the Swedish people in Jamestown, 1848-1914.

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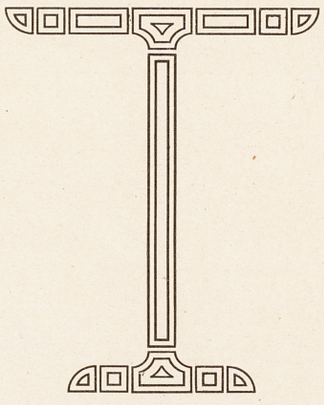
CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

of the

Swedish People in Jamestown

1848-1914



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JAMESTOWN. N. Y.
BERGWALL PRINTING CO.
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:-: :-: PREFATORY REMARKS :-: :-:

Sometimes one hears this statement: "The Swedes have built up Jamestown." It is true. Or, modest as we are, we may say at least, that they have assisted in the up-building in an exceptionally large degree. It is the purpose of this work to set forth the achievements of the Swedish people in this community up to this day. Their activities have made history in the industrial, political, social, religious and professional fields.

The narrative of the first settlement of Swedes in these parts is interesting and should be preserved, as well as records and sketches of what their descendants and later arrivals have undertaken. Reliable data have been collected from children of the first settlers, and from such of their kinsmen who came somewhat later and still live. The labors of a few, who have preserved first hand statistics or who have previously written about the Swedes of Jamestown with access to original records, have been made use of. Those who are foremost in the several activities of to-day, have also supplied the writer with much valuable information. It is his plan to set down the data collected in a brief but comprehensible manner without much attempt at explaining causes and consequences.

With tender hospitality, Chautauqua County, and especially Jamestown, began to welcome Swedish immigrants about the middle of the last century. They were invited to settle here and were provided with homes and better material conditions in general than those which the Mother country seemed able to offer.

Since the late forties and early fifties, when the vanguard of them arrived in this neighborhood, the Swedish immigration has been flowing hither every year, until now the Swedish element comprises a considerable percentage of the county's population. Especially is this the case in Jamestown and in the towns on the southern tier.

At this writing—in the summer of 1914—the Swedish colony of Jamestown—which received its greatest influx in 1868-72—is reckoned to number about 20,000 people. This estimate rests on figures obtained in the census of 1910. When the children born here of immigrated Swedish parents are counted in, and their children and grandchildren—first, second and third generation—it is readily seen that the above figure is not too high.

May it be said right here to those who do not care to read much further, that sixty years of steady progress, shown forth among the Swedish settlers in Jamestown, should not fail to convince those belonging to the "native" element, that nowhere in this country is a more desirable class of immigrants to be found; and no foreigners are better fitted for beneficient assimilation and adoption into the American nation.

While the Swedes have come with small wordly possessions, as a rule they have carried with them an immense amount of useful brawn and willingness to work. In consequence of this they have as mechanics reared comfortable homes for themselves on the hills and hillsides of Jamestown, and not a few are now owners of prosperous mercantile and manufacturing establishments in a thriving industrial city of more than 35,000 inhabitants.

The country of their adoption, as represented by our own home-city, and its institutions, received the affection of the Swedish immigrants from the start. It is true that some have moved away and established themselves elsewhere, but they generally come back. Patriots they are, in a local as well as a national sense. They are law-abiding, God-fearing and earnest in their endeavor to do what is right; consequently the Swedish immigrant and settler has always been considered a valuable acquisition in Jamestown as well as in any of the smaller communities of the county, in the religious, industrial, political and civic life of which the second and third generation, together with the later immigrants, play no mean part of late.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1914. A. J. LANNES.

View from Stockholm on Chautauqua Lake
[The fisherman is the late Rev. Dr. C. A. Hultgren]

HISTORY

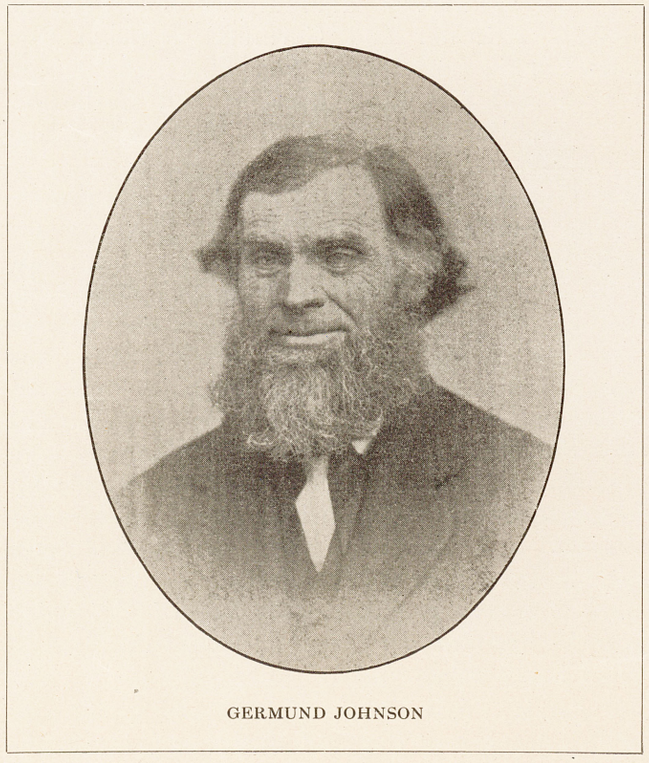
THE FIRST COMERS

CHAPTER I

THE first persons of Swedish birth who came to these parts were Louise and Josephine Johnson, two sisters of tender age, six and eight years respectively. In the early spring of 1846, their father, Germund Johnson left Sweden together with his wife, Catherine, and the two girls and besides them another daughter of whom very little is known.

After a voyage lasting 71 days they landed in New York. Journeying westward, the family traveled by canal boat to Buffalo in company with some other Swedish immigrants. The majority of these continued as far as Illinois, but Germund Johnson, his wife and children, Samuel Dahl, Fredrick Johnson, his wife and one child, and an unmarried brother of Fredrick, Charles—lacking funds became stranded in Buffalo. Unable to continue farther west, they pooled their cash, amounting to 25 cents, and bought bread and sausage for it.

Things must have looked dark, indeed, for the stranded Swedes. To come here as an immigrant nowadays and be received with open arms by relatives and friends is an experience of pleasure in place of the hardships and tribulations that met the first comers from Sweden.



GERMUND JOHNSON

MRS. CATHERINE JOHNSON

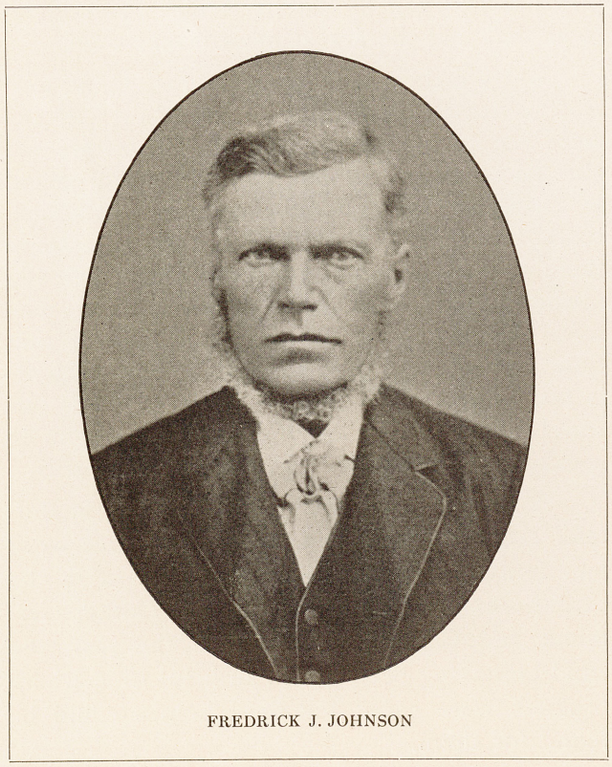
But did their faith waver? No, divine love had been with them hitherto, and they felt they were not to be forsaken now. They were unable to speak to any one of their plight except in a tongue that nobody understood; providentially, however, two of their countrymen heard them at the landing, and through them their immediate needs were provided for. These men were the only male Swedes in Buffalo at that time, but whether they were sailors or residents is not known. However, "they seemed like angels from heaven" said Fredrick Johnson in speaking of the incident fifty years afterwards.

A woman of Swedish birth, residing in Buffalo, came to their assistance later, and work was found for the grown-ups on farms in the neighborhood of Hamburg, N. Y. Thither Germund and Catherine went with the rest, the children having been left in an institution where orphans were cared for until homes could be found for them.

In the fall of that year (1846), Thomas Struthers, of Warren, Pa., and his wife came to Buffalo with horse and buggy to get a child for adoption. They were referred to the aforesaid orphanage. By some misunderstanding, the oldest one of the two Swedish girls who were cared for temporarily at the home, was thought to be the one who had been picked out for Mr. and Mrs. Struthers. Thus Louise went with them, and all her parents knew about the child up to the following Christmas was that she had been taken to Warren, Pa., by the Struthers.

Previous to the Christmas season that year (1846) a friend of the Struthers, Mrs. Eliza Falconer, of Sugar Grove, Pa., went to Buffalo, found Germund and Catherine and informed them about Louise, assuring them that she was well taken care of in a good home. Returning to Sugar Grove, she took the younger sister, Josephine, with her with her parents' consent.

A year later a sort of transfer contract with regard to the girl Josephine was made between the immigrant parents and the Falconer family. Curious enough its wording is still known. To the people of our day the document seems to tell of personal possession and serfdom; but it should be remembered that in those days slavery was legalized in many states of America, and this condition, undoubtedly, exerted an influence on the customs with regard to chattel rights in the North. And even in kindness can advantage be taken of ignorance and poverty. It is said that documents like the one whereby Josephine was transferred to the Falconers, were by no means unusual at that period. It reads as follows:



FREDRICK J. JOHNSON

MISS FREDRICKA JOHNSON

"It is hereby agreed by and between Robert Falconer and Germund Johnson that Sara Sophia (now called Josephine), the daughter of said Germund Johnson and Catherine, his wife, who has resided with Robert Falconer since December, 1846, and was seven years on the third day of May, 1847, shall be and remain in the family and service of said Falconer and wife for the further term of 11 years from said third day of May, 1847, or until she shall be of the age of 18 years, said Falconer and wife to have control of her person and her services and said Johnson neither to take her away or to demand or receive anything for her services. The said Falconer and wife to feed, clothe, and educate her in a respectable manner, to provide for her in sickness and health and, in consideration thereof, to have her services during said term of 11 years free of charge, and at the close of her term of service pay to her the sum of $50, which is to be her own exclusively and not the property of her parents or any other person,

"It is further distinctly agreed that in case of the decease of the said Falconer prior to the

CHARLOTTA JOHNSON
Wife of Fredrick Johnson

expiration, the said Sara Sophia (now called Josephine) shall pass and exclusively belong to Eliza Falconer, his wife, if she survive, and it is further understood and agreed that in case of the said Sara Sophia (now called Josephine) shall attain the age of 18 years, and her own mother, the said Catherine Johnson, shall survive her, then and in that case it shall be at the option of said Germund Johnson and his wife Catherine by and with the consent of the said Sara Sophia (now called Josephine) to rescind and determine this indenture and resume the control of their child.

"Witness the hands and seals of the said parties hereto this fourth day of January, A. D., 1848, signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of J. B. Brown.

Robert Falconer, seal.
Germund Johnson, seal.
Catherine Johnson,
(her mark) seal.

"I Sara Sophia (now called Josephine) Johnson, having the foregoing agreement fully explained to me, agree and consent to the same. Witness my hand and seal the same day and year above within attest." Seal.

Having taken Josephine into her family and finding her bright and promising, Mrs. Falconer sent word to Buffalo to the girl's father, saying that if he would come to Sugar Grove, she would give him work and help him along. The parents' love for their children and the longing for a chance of being near to them, made Germund and Catherine decide quickly, and it didn't take many days before they came by foot the 90 mile distance from Buffalo across Erie and Chautauqua counties to Sugar Grove. No grown-up person of Swedish extraction had vended his way through this region before.

The plan of the party stranded in Buffalo had been to join the Bishop Hill settlement in Illinois as soon as they had earned enough to pay their way there. Samuel Dahl even went westward for an investigation but returned to those who had remained in Buffalo and Hamburg (to which an addition of later immigrants also had come) with a harrowing tale of hardship and privation for their late co-migrants and of bad drinking water in the western country. Fredrick Johnson, who seems to have been the leader of the group, made a decision there and then to move with his family and kin and clan up to that fine country where Germund and Catherine were located, and which they had described as both fertile and beautiful. He went ahead with Samuel Dahl to look up sites, and on the 13th day of October, 1848, the others "trekked" to Sugar Grove, using horse wagons for their conveyance. With the trekkers were now Andrew Johnson (another brother of Fredrick), Helen Louise Peterson, and some other new arrivals from Sweden. The most noteworthy of these new-comers were two young

MRS. FRANK PETERSON

women, Johanna Charlotta Johnson (a sister to Fredrick Johnson) and Lisa Lena Anderson, both of whom found work in the near-by village of Jamestown during the summer of 1849 and became its first actual Swedish residents.

Among those coming in 1846 there wasn't any one who located in Jamestown for good until in 1857 Fredricka L. Johnson, the oldest daughter of Fredrick Johnson, became a resident of the village. She enjoys the distinction of being the only one of that group who ever lived here, and she is with us still, hale and hearty, her home and the home of her two younger sisters, Sarah J., and Florence M., being at 66 Liberty Street. Miss Johnson, who grew up at Chandlers Valley, was three years old at the time of her arrival with her parents in Buffalo, in 1846. Her youngest brother is Manley E. Johnson, the drygoods merchant, born at the family homestead in Chandlers Valley,as was also his older brother, Dr. L. A. Johnston of St. Paul, Minn., now President of the Augustana Synod.

Already before the time that his fellow immigrants arrived in Sugar Grove, Germund Johnson had bought a tract of land where the Swedish cemetery now is at Chandlers Valley. The house he built on this land was partly standing and occupied at the beginning of the present century. Fredrick Johnson and his brothers, Andrew and Charles, also bought land, 500 acres all together, but the two unmarried brothers didn't stay long, probably a couple years, before they sold out and went west.

MRS. OTTO PETERSON

MRS. LARS AUGUST JOHNSON

Clearing the land was hard work for Germund too, and hearing of the easy farming around Red Wing, Minn., he and his wife decided to move thither. This decision having ripened in their minds, Germund and Catherine went to their daughter Louise in Warren and gave her her choice between going with them or staying with the Struthers. She chose to stay. Like her sister she proved herself to be the right kind of girl in her place. Until they were women grown, the sisters lived in each family as one of the family. Louise with the Struthers and Josephine with the Falconers.

Johanna Charlotta Johnson and Lisa Lena Anderson, the two young women mentioned above as having found employment in Jamestown, married there in 1852, the former Frank Peterson, the latter Otto Peterson, who with some others came here in 1850. Mrs. Frank Peterson is a widow still living, hale and hearty, in the village of Falconer. Mrs. Otto Peterson is also with us still, living on Harrison street. It is stated that the year before, i. e., in fall of 1849, Samuel Johnson and Andrew Peterson had come, but no reference to their wives is made. After a lapse of two years, however, it appears that the first Swedish girl baby in Jamestown was born to Andrew Peterson and his wife, and the first Swedish boy (Theodore) to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Johnson, Dec. 29, 1851. Of these the girl died in infancy, but the boy has reached a green old age, and is still living.

MRS. BRITA STINA JOHNSON

The greater part of those who are reckoned as Jamestown's first settlers came in 1850, 1851 and 1852. Some of them were: Samuel Sjöstrand, Lars A. Johnson, Nils J. Swanson, ("Åkare Swanson" 1912), Peter Johnson, Andrew Peterson, his wife Anna and son John A. the latter a veteran who still lives on E. 6th street; Andrew P. Peterson and wife, parents of A. John Peterson (clothier); John Larson, a local Methodist exhorter and father of Mrs. A. John Peterson, afterwards settling in Minnesota, Frank and Otto Peterson (previously mentioned, but not brothers, Frank was the father of ex-assemblyman Fred R. Peterson). Israel Israelson,his wife Anna and with her five children in a previous marriage, one of them John Larson (old soldier still living at 54 Water street) and another Mrs. Marcus P. Jacobsen (mother of the first Swedish school teacher in Jamestown, the late Martha Jacobsen); letter carrier Berg's father Samuel Berg, his wife and four children; John Gorman, Johannes Johnson, his wife Brita Stina and three children, A. P. Gelm, wife, son John and a daughter, etc. The early comers are said to have been in the neighborhood of 100 about the close of 1852.

The experience of one were similar to those of all the others. The above mentioned Britta Stina Johnson, who was the mother of the present president of the Swedish-American National Bank, J. D. Johnson, and passed out March 8, 1907, at the ripe old age of 92 years, used to tell about hers somewhat after this fashion:

"My husband and myself and our three children arrived in Jamestown in the summer of 1852. The voyage across the Atlantic was made by a sailing vessel and required six weeks and four days. When we left the mother country we had no other aim or destination than "America." In our company were, however, some whose destination was Jamestown, and likely because we did not have the means to continue with those going farther west, we made up our minds for Jamestown too. From New York to Albany we journeyed by canal and thence to Dunkirk, N. Y., by rail. Resting in the last named city over night, we started the following day by ox-carts for Jamestown. The day of our arrival the Swedish population of Jamestown, consisting up till then of very few people, was increased with 30. The place didn't look so very small to us then, although it cannot be compared to the Jamestown of the twentieth century."

In a previous passage M. P. Jacobsen is indirectly referred to. He was the first Dane in Jamestown, arriving here in 1855, and remaining ever since in close touch with the Swedish colony. His experiences resembled those of the other early immigrants. Of the sea voyage he says in part:

"Some of our clothing and belongings were stolen. * * * Our greatest fear was of starvation. In those days steerage passengers had to bring their own provisions and if they didn't bring enough, they would have to suffer for it. We were lucky as we made good time (five weeks) in crossing the Atlantic from England to New York, but, of course, we thought it a long time. * * * This was in the days before Castle Garden and Ellis Island, so immigrants had to take care of themselves."

Quite a few of those who came here, left later for Vasa and Red Wing, Minn., i. e. as soon as they had laid by enough to take them there. Of one of them — his name was Munson — it is told, that when he had earned enough to buy himself a yoke of oxen, he "trekked" with them to Red Wing in three weeks. The oxen proved to be a most lucky investment, for of draught animals there were scarcely any out there then. Those Swedes who left Jamestown before he did and took up land in Vasa, had to part with their scant funds for the use of Munson's oxen. Thus Munson began to earn good money right away, becoming well off much sooner than any of his fellow settlers.

EARLY EXPERIENCES

CHAPTER II

THE first requirement from the Swedish immigrants in their quest for new homes and daily bread was the necessity of learning the language of the country. Their lack of familiarity with the English tongue, natural though it was, caused them a good deal of trouble and annoyance. Some of the first comers had unpleasant experiences on that account with "sharpers who would now and then refuse them the right change and withhold expected wages" as Olof A. Olson says in his chapter on the Swedes in the History of Chautauqua County, N. Y.

Not knowing " United States", the immigrant was considered dull and of an inferior intellect by the native element. He was often placed in extraordinary situations, provoking as well as ludicrous. The following is told, for instance, about one of the earlier comers, who was engaged as hired man on a farm near Worksburg, now Falconer, shortly after his arrival.

One day his employer told him to take a horse to the blacksmith and have the animal shod on his hind feet. The green Swede did as he was told, to the full satisfaction of the farmer. A few days later the farmer noticed how the shoes on the front feet of the horse were also badly worn and needed to be replaced by new ones. "Take the horse to the smithy and have his fore-feet shod," said the farmer to his man. The Swede went, and surely enough, when he came back the horse was provided with new shoes on his four feet.

Besides being true, the story is thoroughly characteristic.

"The Swedes coming here were all poor and depended on getting work for their sustenance. They were dressed in their native costumes, which were then widely different from what they are now. They looked odd, and the very name 'Swede' seemed to sound bad. They were thought of as a beggarly set."

The paragraph just quoted is by the aforementioned Dane, Marcus P. Jacobsen, who in time married a young Swedish woman, Sophie Larson from among the pioneers, and became a successful carriage builder. His auto-biography contains also the following interesting reminiscences from the first few years of his residence here:

"One thing grieved me very much, and that was that it looked to me as though I was (considered) an inferior being because I was a foreigner, a version freely expressed by the younger people of this section. But when in after-years I have thought over it, I see a reason for that too. The county of Chautauqua was thickly settled at that time in the rural parts. The farms averaged about 100 acres each, although there were a few farms of over 200 acres each. Most, however, were smaller—and they were occupied by native-born Americans from Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, eastern New York and some other states. Their children thought they were the greatest people in the world, and they would frankly tell you so. It seemed sometimes that even the clerks in a store were ashamed to wait on you when you came there to buy."

And then he continues by telling about the first Swedish store clerk in Jamestown:

"It so happened"—says Mr. Jacobsen—"that among those who came here in 1850 was a boy, Sam Lawson, about twelve years old. He was taken in by a family by the name of Seymour, who lived on West Third street. Mr. Seymour ran a saw-mill, the mill that L. B. Warner afterwards ran for so many years. The mill was situated where "the Warner Block" now stands, somewhere between Main street and the dam. The Seymour folks thought a great deal of that yonug Swede boy and gave him a good common school education. He was a bright little fellow and learned quickly. It was not long before it was seen by the merchants that such men would be needed in the stores, as by that time there were a good many Swedish families here, most of them well along in years, too old to ever learn to speak English. Sam Lawson was eagerly sought for, as was also our then leading dry goods store (N. E. corner Main and Third streets), run by William Lowry, who set Sam Lawson to work in the store.

"Sam had not been there long before he sold more goods than any of the other clerks. He not only had all the Swedes as customers, but the American ladies, too, liked to trade with him, so all day long Sam was kept busy.

"I don't know but what he did overwork and (in a certain sense) shorten his life. One thing that worried him, too, was that in those days there was so much credit business, and it was for clerks who wanted to, to give credit at

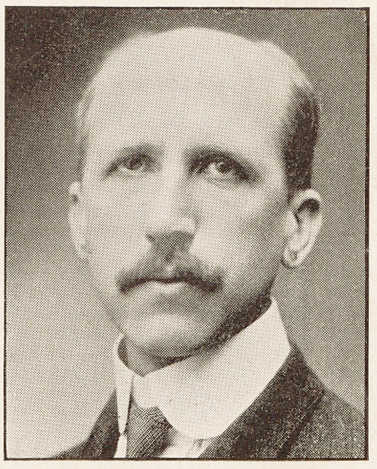
their own risk, and I know that at one time Sam was overloaded with that kind of security taking his wages. However, Sam lived to see a good many business changes in the dry goods trade in Jamestown, before he passed away in 1872. His noble character was overlooked by those who were in the habit of sneering at the Swedes."

Sam Lawson was an able fore-runner to the many who later gained clerkships through their knowledge of the two languages, and who finally have established themselves as masters behind their own counters.—The name of the second Swedish clerk in Jamestown was Magnus Tingwall.

In this connection, it may be stated as a fact, that the immigrants from Sweden learn the English language quickly as a rule. This is accounted for by the analogy of the English and Norse tongues, also by that sheer necessity which compels a stranger in a foreign country to acquire knowledge of words and phrases that are current there. Evening classes in the public schools and private tuition have done commendable work of late years, enabling the Swedish immigrant to surmount obstacles to progress with greater ease.

The children of immigrated parents are on the other hand, very apt to neglect learning their mother tongue, if left to have their own way, although they could acquire it with practically no exertion. Carelessness of the parents and a misconception of what was fitting and required under the new conditions, were responsible for such a neglect among the Jamestown Swedes during the last decades of the nineteenth century. One could then meet children of Swedish parentage who actually were ashamed of their parents' language and never spoke it. To-day there is a different sentiment prevalent, and many of those who neglected to learn Swedish when they were young, speak of the same regretfully.

In support of the commendable idea that children of Swedish parents should learn Swedish, the Board of Education included that language in the curriculum of the Jamestown High School in the first year of the 20th century, with



A. J. LANNES

the present writer as teacher. But the pupils advanced in their studies up to the High School, "had no time to spare." "Swedish they could learn anyhow" was a common expression among them, and lacking pupils the Swedish class was discontinued after three years. Swedish is now taught only in the Sunday schools, summer schools and confirmation classes of the six Swedish churches.

INITIATORY ACTIVITY IN THE RELIGIOUS FIELD

CHAPTER III

BRITA STINA JOHNSON'S statement, quoted before, that her family and those leaving Sweden with them, had nothing but "America" for their aim and destination, can be made about other early immigrants as well. The word, or name, stood for better conditions. The immigrant intended to establish a new home and pay for it with the good earnings that he expected. That this worthy purpose has attained its ends in most instances is shown by numerous pleasant domiciles owned by Swedes in every part of Jamestown, as well as by the homes of a large number of Swedish farmers, who by hard work made fertile farms out of mortgaged clearings in Chautauqua county and in the adjoining county of Warren in Pennsylvania.

But to the immigrants came also the need of water flowing from the fountain of life for the inner man. They were, most of them, of a religious turn of mind, and what would then be more natural than that they should aim, collectively, at satisfying this need?

The province of Sweden, from which the first comers emigrated, was Småland, or rather that part of it which constitutes Kalmar "län", with a scattering from the adjacent "läns" of Jönköping, Wexiö and Linköping. The name of Hessel Valley, which was used at first for Chandlers Valley and still is the name of the Swedish Lutheran church out there, is a sort of derivation from the name of one of the home parishes, Hessleby. About the middle of the nineteenth century these parts were stirred mightily by a religious revival, the converts in which were called "Läsare"—Readers (of the Bible). The central figures in this movement were a count Stackelberg and P. A. Ahlberg, who among other things established at Ahlsborg a training school for itinerant preachers.

Jamestown's early Swedish settlers were undoubtedly affected by the aforesaid spiritual awakening at home, and they took the religious views and stern morals of Ahlberg with them here. They hade not left the state church (Lutheran), but their preference was for the Gospel-preaching of the "Readers", and this constituted a protest against the ruts and laxity, into which the state church in Sweden had fallen at that period. In this sense the first comers were separatists which will be understood as a matter of fact from the large number of immigrated Ahlbergian colporteurs who during its first years were ordained ministers in the Swedish Lutheran Augustana synod. But of these there was no one in Jamestown, or Hessel Valley (except C. A. Hult and possibly Johan Löfving, at a much later date), and among the members of the colony there was at the outset no one capable of taking up the work of a lay preacher.

However, as strangers in a foreign country, the Swedes felt the need of leaning on the sustaining Infinite in their accustomed way, and of worshipping him in their own language. All

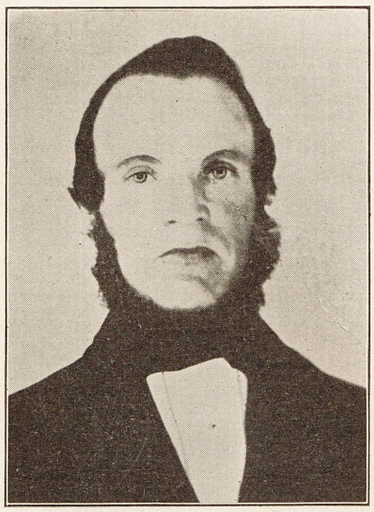
O. G. HEDSTRÖM

of them had to prevail over an uncertain future and unknown dangers. Their sore need of religious comfort and congregational activity was early recognized by the Americans, and especially by the First Methodist Episcopal church, which came to their assistance without delay.

On the following page will be shown, how many newcomers, lacking enterprise as Lutherans as well as a preacher of their own, were drawn over to that denomination through various missionary influences and in spite of their own progressive concept of the Lutheran faith.

In June 1851 Olof Gustaf Hedstrom came this way. He was a regular Methodist minister, who having been converted as a young man in New

York in 1829 and ordained a preacher in 1835, became active in 1845 as an immigrant missionary for the Methodists on the historical "Bethel ship". Except when journeying westward in the interest of his conference quite frequently, his work was there for upwards of thirty years. On account of his early conversion and extensive



SAMUEL SJÖSTRAND JOHNSON

missionary activity, Hedstrom has been called "the Father of Swedish Methodism", in the Old Country as well as in the New.

This Hedstrom was at the time mentioned (June 1851) on a journey westward, likely in connection with his work of establishing the first Swedish M. E. church in Chicago, which was formally organized by him in the following year. While passing through here he conducted the first prayer service in Swedish thas was ever held in Jamestown, at the home of Samuel Sjöstrand (Johnson) on Barrows street. There were only twelve attending. Late the following year (Nov. 1852), Hedstrom returned and organized the local Swedish M. E. church, which in 1854 had 37 members.—"Father" Hedstrom's life work came to a close in 1877, and in 1886 his Swedish co-religionists raised a memorial shaft over his grave in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn.

Samuel Sjöstrand, mentioned above, through the influence of Hedstrom's prayer meeting at his own house decided to join the First M. E. church, thus becoming the first Swedish Methodist in Jamestown. Shortly afterwards he was licensed as an exhorter. This gave him and his friends an opening for holding meetings in the basement of the then American M. E. church (the present Unitarian), on the opposite side of Chandler street from where the Swedish M. E. church now stands. Sjöstrand was assisted in these meetings by John Larson and Andrew P. Peterson, the latter of whom came in 1853 and was the grandfather of James C. Pete.rson, of the clothing firm A. John Peterson & Son, also grandfather of the present probation officer A. Bartholdy Peterson.

Of this grand old man, Andrew P. Peterson, the former President of Jamestown's Common Council, Warner F. Liedblad, had the following to say at the centennial of the First M. E. Church, in May of the present year: "I have been told of an occasion", said he, "when his little home on Swede Hill was burned and he lost all his worldly possessions. He hustled around to see that his wife and children were safely out of the burning building. Then he rushed in and grabbed the family Bible. Gathering his family about him in front of the burning house and in the storm of a winter's day, he knelt down in the snow and with the Bible in his hands offered thanks to Almighty God that his family and his Bible were saved. — — — That was the type of religion he lived."

His youngest son, Edw. A. Peterson, who is now in possession of that Bible, considers it his most valuable heirloom.

Olof Hamrin came here early the next summer (1853) and was for a year the first minister of the church organized by O. G. Hedstrom, whom he had assisted previously in his labors on

THE FORMER AMERICAN M. E. CHURCH

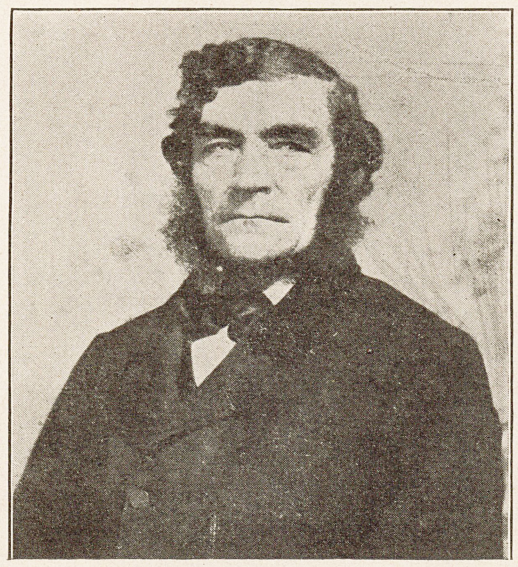
the Bethel ship. He received a local preacher's license in June and became a conference member in July of the following year (1854), but was suddenly taken away a couple of weeks later by an attack of cholera.

The church activities in Jamestown were during his year of service closely connected with those in Sugar Grove, or we may as well say

Hessel Valley, Chandlers Valley, or Swedesburg.*) Germund Johnson had donated 25 acres of land for church purposes—building plot and a cemetery—out there, and pastor Hedstrom gave $35 towards a fence around it. In Germund Johnson's donation one is strongly reminded of the old Swedish custom of using the church-

JOHN LARSON

yard for a grave-yard. A little church was built on the plot—and then a spirit of strife became manifest, for some of those interested in the church held that, after all, their own old faith and the new one that was taught to them, were not exactly the same. Those who held such views prevailed over their opponents and were finally enabled to cut them off from any use and



ANDREW P. PETERSON

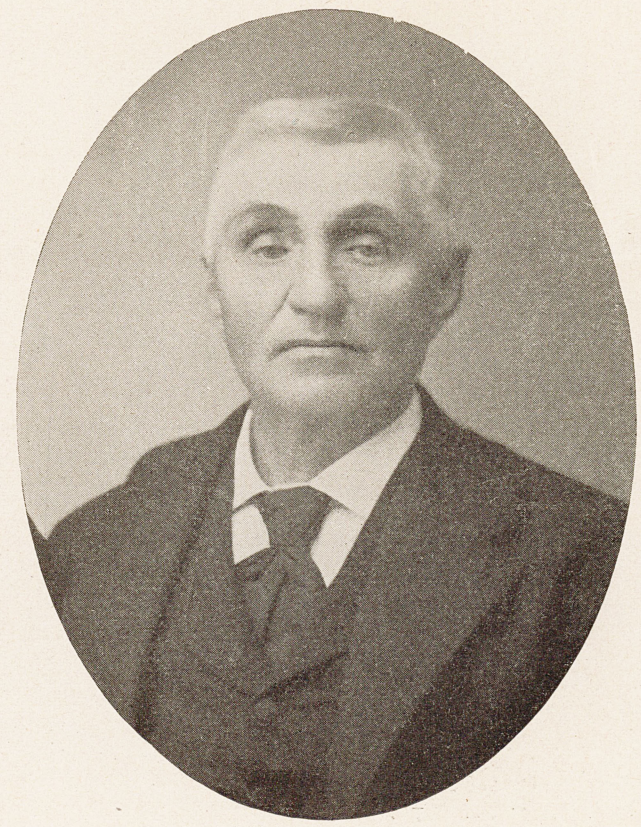
out of any ownership of the church property in Hessel Valley.

In Jamestown there was no church property to contend over, but the Lutheran standpatters there drew closer together, clinging more tenaciously to their own creedal preferences, and subsequently they conducted services alternately

* The four names signify in these chapters the same settlement.

in different families. Per Adolf Norene, who is still living, served often as a sermon reader or lay preacher, also as organist.

To the dissension added undoubtedly a certain B. G. P. Berglund (or Bergenlund) who came to this country and to Jamestown in Jan. 1853 and tried right off to make himself a clerical leader for the Lutherans of the colony. Little is known about him, except that his actions often seemed excentric (in religious worship as well as in other respects). He preached on Good Friday (in 1853) in a home on Chandler street, just about where the cathedral of the First Lutheran church now stands. Berglund had already then opened a correspondence with "the Father of Swedish Lutheranism in America", Dr. T. N. Hasselquist, and when this leader visited Jamestown in the summer for the first time, B. succeed-

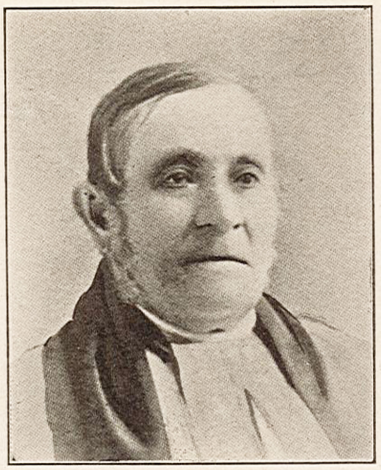


P. A. NORENE

ed in getting, through him, a license from his conference to preach for a year—"on account of the great scarity of preachers", as Dr. E. Norelius puts it in his Biography over Hasselquist. Complaints against Berglund reached, however, the officials of the Northern Illinois' conference, under the discipline of which he stood, and Dr Hasselquist was sent here in 1854 to investigate. Berglund had then accomplished a kind of congregational organization in Chandlers Valley, but was found to have moved away, although one informant claims him to have conducted an early Christmas morning service in Busti in 1854. If this happened, it was likely the preceding Christmas. Berglund had an erratic ministerial career, dying, however, as a regularly ordained

Lutheran clergyman in the diocese of Gothenburg, Sweden.

Poorly, indeed, did Berglund do his work here as a Lutheran minister. Rev. Dr. Julius



REV. JACOB BREDBERG

Lincoln, the present pastor of the First Lutheran church, who in a "Memorial Album", published at the 50-years jubilee in 1907, has chronicled the historical data of his church, both elaborately and entertainingly, has the following to say with regard to the church situation at that time and of the drawing apart of the early Swedes, in a religious sense:

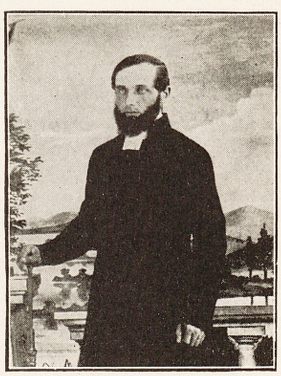
"The church situation in Jamestown was "kinky" from the start. Zealous proselyting was going on constantly, conducted by a denomination foreign to the Swedes, and it had both men and means. The younger, now living generation can hardly form an opinion of the hot battles that were fought at that period. We have every reason to be thankful that that time is past. Even the scars after the wounds remain no longer."

The differences, whatever they may have been, seem not to have produced any lasting animosity or deep resentment even then, for of him who came here in 1856 from Sweden to become the first regular pastor of the Swedish Lutherans in Jamestown, Rev. Jonas Swensson, the same writer tells us, that he, his wife and sister-in-law "were received and sheltered by the Methodist preacher Jacob Bredberg".—B. succeeded Olof Hamrin in the service of the Swedish M. E. churches in Chandlers Valley and Jamestown and even retained his pastorate a year after Rev. Swensson relinquished his.

CONTINUED CHURCH ACTIVITY

CHAPTER IV

THE foundation for the church life in their new home-country was laid by the Swedish immigrants who came to Jamestown during the first eight years of the colony's existence. The next years (1856—1864) were occupied in giving local adjustment to this foundation, which rested, as previously stated, on that rigid Lutheranism within the State church, which Ahlberg and the "Readers" upheld in Sweden. The First Lutheran church, opposed to and resenting the missionary enterprise of the American Methodists, was established upon such lines and is, practically, the mother church of all our later church organizations, of which there are four or five. In all respect this church is now the largest; it has, however, been observed that none of the newer churches came into existence on account of the First being overcrowded, but rather because of dissenting opinions as regards existing church policies, the ritualistic service, doctrine and discipline.



REV. JONAS SWENSSON

Among the American churches the Methodists were not the only ones who were kindly disposed towards those who came to dwell and worship among them. The Presbyterians rendered support also, for it was in their church that Dr. Hasselquist preached when he visited Jamestown for the first time, in 1853. In spite of this visit, and his subsequent visit the following year, the Lutherans were still quite loosely organized, uniting, however, during the year in asking a regularly ordained Lutheran minister to come over from Sweden and help them. The one who listened to their prayer was Rev. Jonas Swensson, a talented young member of the State church, who left his comfortable charge at Unnaryd, Smoland, and came here to an unbroken field, with neither organization, church or parsonage, as far as Jamestown was concerned.

With the arrival of Rev. Swensson (in company with his young wife and a sister-in-law) on the 9th day of July, 1856, a line of demarcation between two diverging branches of church activity within the colony began to be distinctly drawn. Although acknowledging a kind reception from Bredberg, Swensson already among other things wrote the following in his diary the next 13th of July: "One hears also of dissension here among the Swedes."

From now on both Lutheran and Methodist church services were held in Jamestown as well as in Chandlers Valley, in which latter place those of the "old" faith retained the church and its property. Those of the "new" faith, or may we say, those who wished to dispense with stale forms for divine workship, built for themselves in 1857 a little wooden church in Jamestown, in a lot on Center street, near the Erie railway, which Judge Foote had donated for that purpose. As previously stated, the Swedish M. E. church was served at that time by Jacob Bredberg (1855-1859), who before his coming here had been a minister in the State church of Sweden for 20 years. For nine years he was a Methodist preacher, but then he joined the Episcopalians quite unexpectedly and became the pastor of the St. Ansgar church in Chicago, until failing health compelled him to resign that charge in 1877.

Swensson seems to have been somewhat discouraged all the time during his stay here, but he didn't hesitate to put his great mental and bodily strength into the work, and soon an increased activity came into the church life of the Lutherans. Swensson's main charge was Chandlers Valley, with Jamestown and Wrightsville as "annexes", and the Lutherans of these parts he reorganized into one congregation of 78 communicants and 60 children "at the first enrollment", on July 26, 1856, only two weeks after his coming here.

There was, however, a division de facto from the start, on account of the large territory the field covered. At the organization meeting on the aforementioned date, which lasted from 10 o'clock A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M., it was decided that services were to be held "every other holiday in Swedesburg, every fourth holiday in Jamestown and every fourth holiday in Wrightsville",

except Christmas day, when order should be suspended and early morning service should be held in Swedesburg "out of turn". In these words it is set down in Rev. Swensson's own minutes of that meeting.

At this organization meeting they also adopted a set of church rules, prepared by Swensson and supporting the Lutheran faith and State church usages, but also adopted to the requirements of a local free church. It is interesting to note in this protocol, how the talented young minister, reared and ordained in the State church, understood quite well to preserve the spirit of Lutheranism and of State church traditions, but also to make proper concessions to special needs of his new constituency and to their leaning toward Reader practice. A concession, for instance, with a special meaning to it, was the "permission" for the pastor to deviate from the State church manual and select his own texts for his sermons, as well as the preceding epistolary readings; and instead of using the formal prayers of the State Church manual, he could improvise and use his own words. Several reservations which were made, show, however, that Rev. Swensson intended to give preference to established Lutheran usage, in accordance with his oath of ordination.

Lutheran services were held in "Jamestown Academy" at first and later in the old schoolhouse in "Piousville", which of late has been remodeled into an Italian tenement. There the congregation held forth up to eight years after the resignation of Rev. Swensson and his removal to Andover, Ill., in September 1858. He had then served his Jamestown charge from Chandlers Valley for two years and two months, the last year with service every other Sunday (except the eight one, which was still reserved for Wrightsville).

The increase in service Sundays, for Jamestown, came about in this way: In consequence of the pastor's residence on the other side of the state line, he could not visit his Jamestown parishioners in their homes as often as they or he himself wished. Therefore one Sunday the whole Jamestown congregation journeyed over to Swedesburg and asked the congregation there that the pastor might be allowed to visit Jamestown every other Sunday. The request was granted (with the above mentioned reservation) and after that day, Rev. Swensson was oftener seen here during the week, stepping out of his buggy and going into a countryman's home to speak words of cheer and exhortation. The late Brittstina Johnson spoke thus once of one of these visits: Swensson one day came into our house and found the clock out of repair. He at once took it down, repaired it and set it a going. "He seemed able to do most anything", was her simple comment.

Rev. Jonas Swensson was a minister forceful in his preaching and of a strong character. His voice is said to have been stentorian; often, though, they thought his sermons were quite long. They were never of insufficient length. He possessed the faculty of bringing things into order, not only with regard to daily life experiences, but within the hearts of his hearers. He was the beloved pastor of his flock, and his resignation and removal west after only two years service was, indeed, a heart blow.

Swensson found his life work in Andover and remained in charge there for over fifteen years, or until the time was up for his earthly labor, in December, 1873. He was then only forty-five years of age. As President of the Augustana Synod he visited Jamestown, his former charge, once, in November 1870, in which year the "New York conference" of the Synod was organized by him, at Wilcox, Pa.

The church rule adopted at the organization meeting in 1856 and previously referred to that on Christmas day early morning service should be held in Swedesburg "out of turn", deserves an elucidation in this chapter, as Rev. Jonas Swensson was the one who set down the rule, he himself preaching thus "out of turn" twice. The custom of holding early morning services on Christmas day is very old, very dear and very general in Sweden. To omit this service couldn't be thought of where there is a Swedish church. The immigrants from Sweden were not slow in transplanting the custom to the New World. But in the time of Rev. Jonas Swensson there were no facilities for holding such services in Jamestown. In Chandlers Valley, on the other hand, there was a church where the customary Christmas candle illumination could be arranged, and as the Swedes in Jamestown were devoted to the custom with all its illuminary display, they all endeavored to be there then. So they were, nearly always, although they had to get up at one o'clock in the morning and travel fourteen miles in wintry weather. There are still some old-timers who remember with pleasure the Lutheran

Christmas matins in "Valla", now fifty years ago, or more.

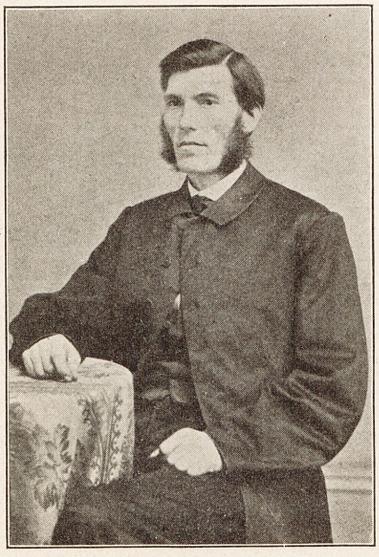
To the Jamestowner of today it is well worth while to rise early on a Christmas morning and find all the Swedish churches brightly illumined and thronged with worshippers, and hundreds upon hundreds of lights glimmering from the Swedish homes on summits and hillsides all around. It is always a beautiful panorama, symbolizing the Savior's coming, a custom transplanted successfully in good ground among the children and grandchildren of the pioneers.

CHURCH WORK IN THE SIXTIES AND SEVENTIES

CHAPTER V

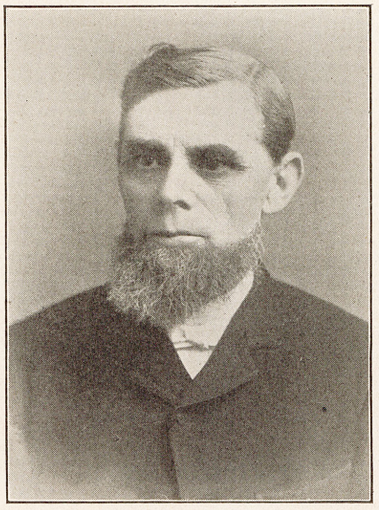
THERE is, no doubt, a tendency in humankind to ascribe greater strength and influence to persons with whom one's association is of long duration. Their life work makes an impression of greater completeness on the individual as well as on the general public. The first two Swedish churches in Jamestown started from a practically common level, and they had good pastors; but the Methodist church, subject to the rules of that denomination, changed its ministers often, while the Lutherans, when they once got a man after their heart, retained him for unlimited time. They were therefore beneficiaries of all his work, and it is notable that during his years of service, twelve Methodist ministers labored, each for a few years, in this section of a field that includes Sweden as well as Swedish-America.

In the fall of 1859 Jacob Bredberg was succeeded by Swen B. Newman as pastor of the Swedish M. E. church. His three nearest successors were Bengt August Carlson, James Iverson and Holger Olson, all of whom had



REV. B. A. CARLSON

like Newman, assisted O. G. Hedstrom in his labors in the "Bethel ship" before taking up circuit work. Newman remained in charge of the congregation for seven years, an unusually long period in the early days. The little church on Center street was completed during his first year and dedicated January 1, 1860. Honored and beloved, "Father" Newman passed beyond in Chicago in 1902 at the ripe old age of ninety years. Of his three aforementioned successors, Iverson, (the father of one of our wellknown business men, James Iverson, Jr., of the Proudfit Clothing Co.) is still living, aged eighty-six years, and resides in Chicago, Ill.



REV. JAMES IVERSON

During the pastorate of Holger Olson (1872-1874), the Sunday school of the Swedish M. E. church was started by Mrs. Maria Bergwall. She was a well educated woman, of a most lovable character, and her great desire was to start children early in the path of rectitude. Having arrived with her husband, Anton, from Stockholm in 1869, she lived for a time in the house of J. A. Lind on Tower street. It was there she first gathered a circle of children around her (in 1872), teaching them the rudiments of truth and love in a christian's life. At least two of our now prominent businessmen, Warner F. Liedblad and John J. Beaustrom, were members of her first class. When the house became too small, she moved her class down to the school house on Allen street. Soon afterwards her Sunday school was formally taken over by the church and moved to the church building on Center street.

It is worth while to note, in this connection, that the Sunday school is not known by the Swedish State church as one of its institutions, for religious tuition and study of Bible history is a part of the compulsory public school system in Sweden. But for the last two or three de-

cades the other denominations, patterning America, have established Sunday schools for the children of their own members. Here, on the other hand, where absolute religious liberty obtains, the Sunday school is a most useful and necessary form of church activity, for teaching the young the rudimenta of Christianity and for

MRS. MARIA BERGWALL

preservation and perpetuation of the language. Already Rev. Jonas Swensson, than whom no local minister has stood the State church nearer, recognized this fact and planned that his flock should have a Sunday school.

In the winter of 1876, while H. C. A. Segerblom was Swedish M. E. pastor, a tremendous revival wave passed over Jamestown, and the Swedish Methodist church shared in the fruits of it to the extent of fifty-seven new members. Segerblom was succeeded by Alfred Anderosn, during the pastorate of whom (1877—80) the church was moved up Center street to Chandler street and placed, enlarged and remodeled, on the lot now occupied by the Swedish Baptist church. A new parsonage was built on the adjoining lot during the time of Rev. Anderson's sucessor, Rev. O. G. Gunderson. The first parsonage, located on Barrows street, is now a privately owned home and the second one a boarding house, a more modern parsonage having been built in the nineties on Footes avenue.

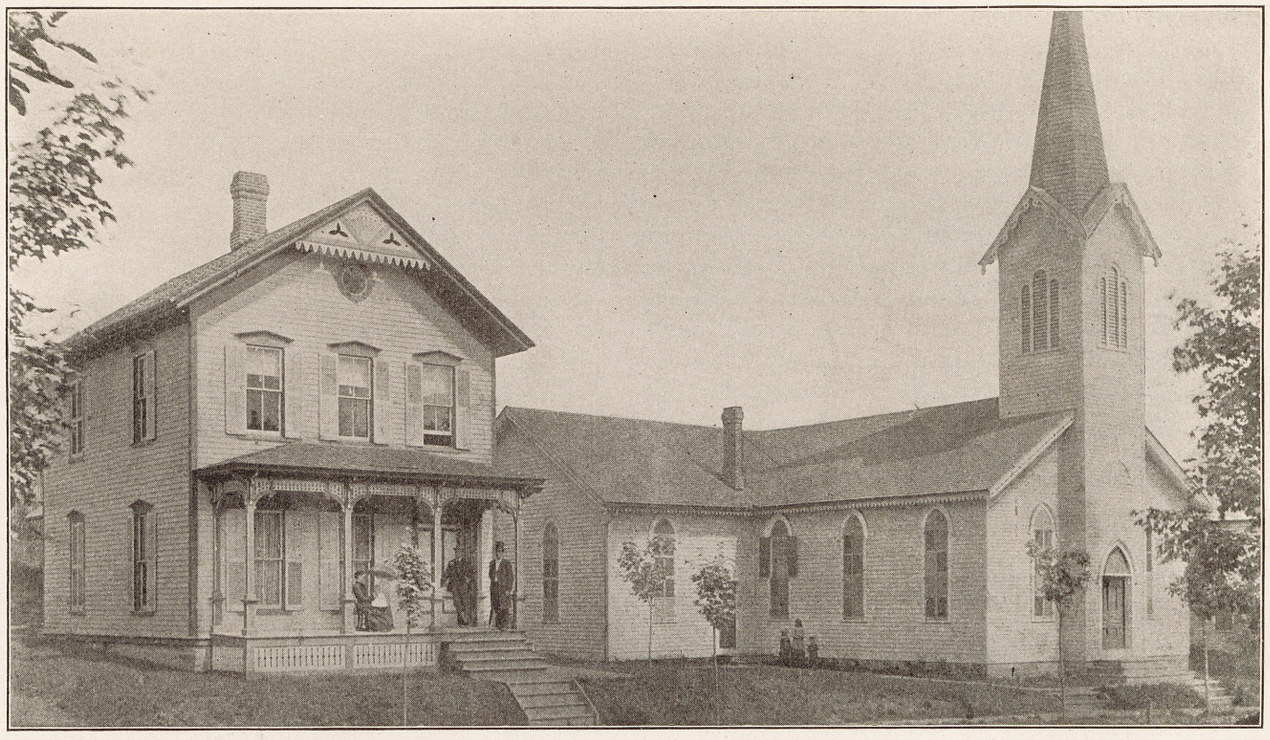
Up to 1883 seven pastors had served the Swedish M. E. church since the time of Jacob Bredberg and Jonas Swensson. The Lutheran church in the meantime was first vacant for a year, then served for a year by John Pehrson as student and for two more years by him as an ordained minister. Upon his resignation and removal to Minnesota, a vacancy of about two years duration followed, until Student Carl Otto Hultgren was ordained as a minister, June 19, 1864, at the meeting of the Augustana Synod in Rockford, Ill. He entered upon his pastoral duties here a month after his ordination, at the age of 33 years, and remained the active pastor of this church for thirty-one years. September 18, 1895, he retired, remaining afterwards its pastor emeritus up to his demise, which occured April. 9th, 1901—(Dr. Hultgren was born December 25th, in the year of 1832, and his place of nativity was the parish of Hvena).

During the six years intervening between Swensson and Hultgren there appears not to have been much activity and growth in the Lutheran church. Some regular pastor came once or twice a year from the West during the vacancy periods and helped out with the ministerial functions, when it was urgently needed, besides rendering clerical assistance at congregational meetings and in tendering calls. On Sundays a deacon generally read a sermon over the holy evangel of the day from some old standard collection of sermons recognized as strictly pure Lutheran doctrine, Rev. Pehrson, being seemingly inclined toward the life of a studious recluse, could not during his three years in Jamestown stir the spiritual indifference very much. When he left, the congregation consisted of eighty-two communicants (and there were seventy-seven in Chandlers Valley), but it had still no church

WHERE THE FIRST SWEDISH SUNDAY SCHOOL WAS HELD IN JAMESTOWN

and held its meetings, as it had done in the time of Rev. Swensson, in the Allen street schoolhouse.

Carl O. Hultgren at first came here in 1863 as a student from the seminary of the Augustana Synod at Paxton, Ill. When leaving for Jamestown again after he had been ordained, the following summer, he was sympathetically cau-



THE OLD SWEDISH M. E. CHURCH AND PARSONAGE

tioned by Rev. Jonas Swensson, whose congregations in Andover he had joined, after coming to this country ten years before. Swensson's words upon this occasion are said to have been these: "Hultgren, take care that you do not offend those hard-skulls down there, for if you do, it will never be well."

REV. DR. C. O. HULTGREN
AT THE TIME OF HIS ORDINATION

However, the young minister, being undaunted, took up his work in Jamestown and Chandlers Valley with youthful vigor. He made Jamestown his home, and Hessel Valley was his annex church, i. e. his regular annex church, for his field was practically all over the Eastern states, where he was the only Swedish Lutheran minister up to 1869. In that year Rev. H. C. Lindeblad came to Campello, Mass., and by him Hultgren was relieved of his charge in Chandlers Valley in 1871.

REV. H. C. LINDEBLAD

About his own work during the five or six years following his ordination, Rev. Dr. Hultgren himself left the following memoranda:

"I traveled during that time almost night

and day, for the congregations in Jamestown and Chandlers Valley allowed me to do so, and I liked to travel and be active. From the year of 1864 up to 1870 I visited Wrightsville, Columbus, Warren, Titusville, Sheffield, Kane, Wilcox and Ridgway, Pa., Mayville and Brocton, N.Y. In 1867 I made a missionary visit to New York and the New England states. I remained with the Gustavus Adolphus church in New York for six weeks, preaching and making house visits and helping the Swedish immigrants in the Castle Garden. Visited during the same trip Campello, Mass., and one Sunday I preached in Boston before an audience of thirty-eight people."

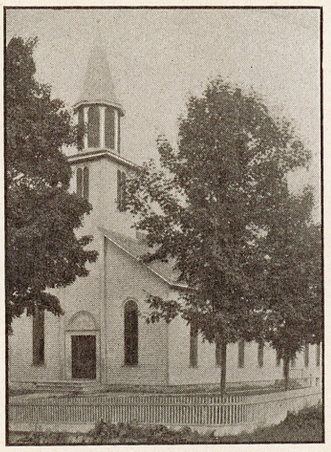
Was it on account of this visit by Hultgren to New York and the Castle Garden that a mighty stream of immigrants was turned Jamestown-ward in the next few years?—Reverting to contemporaneous conditions in his strictly local field he continues his remarks in these words:

"The first years of my work in the Eastern states were very strenuous, on account of the Swedes being so poor. They had no horses, hence I often had to walk six to seven miles through blizzard or showers, carrying my satchel. The Swedes were so poor, that they had to carry their floursacks on their backs from Jamestown and Warren to Chandlers Valley and Freehold. It is said that 'old cheese walketh again' and I almost believe it, for what I endured in former days, is now coming upon me. To sleep in shanties and awaken in the morning covered with several inches of snow or to find myself thoroughly drenched by rain when awakening—such was not at all pleasant. I felt during the first six years as though the whole East had been a barren island, and I called it my 'Patmos.'

"During the year I longed for spring and summer, when I could go to the synodal meeting, and meet ministerial brethren. To not meet any of them more than once a year for six long years, wasn't very cheering. In those days one needed both advise and cheer, for the headstrong ones in Chandlers Valley and in other places were not easy to contend with."

The Jamestown congregation perceived from the start that they in their new pastor had "not only a preacher, but a reliable friend who was worth their entire confidence" says Dr. L. G. Abrahamson in a biography over Dr. Hultgren. The erection of a church, so long delayed, was speedily undertaken, and the church records tell, how it was decided at a church meeting May 17, 1865, "that Andrew Lindquist and Johannes of Levant are to have six cents a foot for shaping the beams for the church, but if any beam is poorly hewn, then they have to shape another in its place". Besides giving an idea of the low wages in those days, the quotation may be of some interest on account of Andrew Lindquist being an uncle (by his marriage) to the writer of this history. He used to say, that people were thankful if they could earn seventy-five cents a day then and before the war. And another statement which someone else made about the wage conditions ten years later, reads thus: "A population which works from seven o'clock Monday morning to six o'clock Saturday evening for about sixty cents a day" etc. Money was scarce.

In 1866 the First Lutheran church was erected and had the following dimensions: length sixty feet, breadth thirty-eight feet, height eighteen feet. A tower was built and a fence erected around the church lot, which was the same as that one on which the present cathedral now stands. The total cost was about $4,500. Before the actual building commenced, Judge Foote had donated a lot for a church site, but "that lot was only a mudhole, and therefore no church was built there", as Dr. Hultgren says in a marginal annotation in the first church records. That the Methodists also found their church site, donated by the same donor, unsuitable, is evidenced by the moving of their church later on nearer that of the Lutheran church, the membership of which by this time (1867) had increased to one-hundred-sixty-five communicants.



THE OLD FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH

In 1871 the membership had passed the nine hundred mark, and the pressing need of a larger church was provided for by tearing down the altar wall and making the church twice as deep. "It resembled a tunnel almost" says Dr. L. G.

Abrahamson, who was confirmed in the church that year.

Another writer will tell more of the work of Dr. Hultgren in and for his church and in the community. Parenthetically in this connection it may, however, be proper to say in characterization of him, that throughout his whole life he was a true Christian gentleman, in the best sense of the word. This was recognized outside his congregation as well as within it.

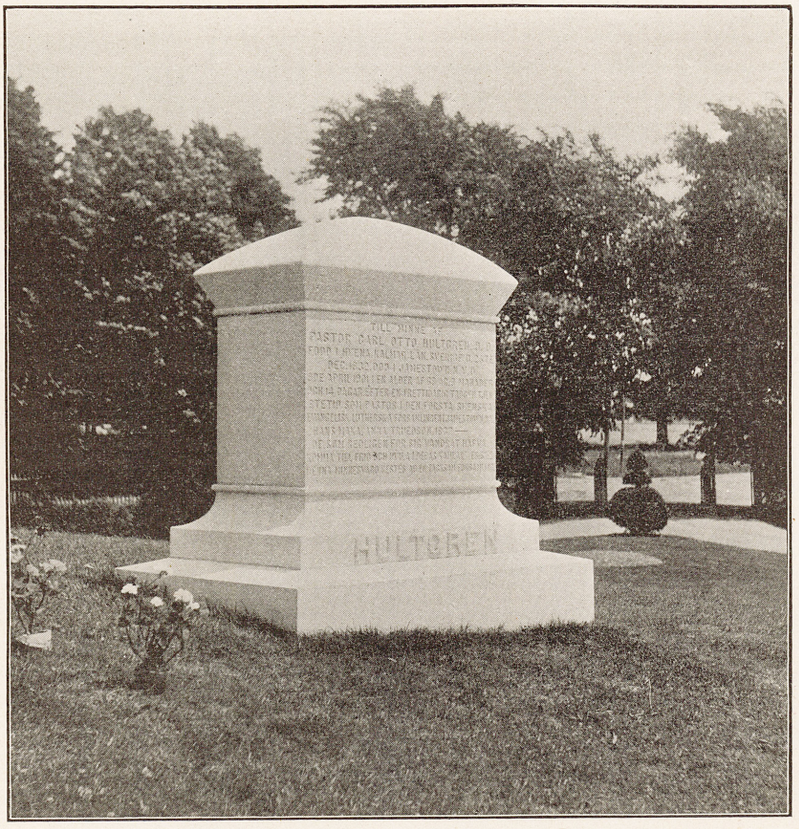
His parishioners were in the main well satisfied with him, his leadership and preaching, for he upheld the traditions that were dear to the early settlers. "Whatever was said against Hultgren in Jamestown, still we heard no one question, but what he was a real 'Reader'-minister", says Dr. Abrahamson; but on the other hand the same reliable biographer also says: "Dr. Hultgren was what we call a high church man", which statement is known to be the fact, too. To these two circumstances may be attributed the cause of constant increase in membership of his church, which in the seventies had over one thousand communicants.

The present historical writer never became close enough to Dr. Hultgren so as to be enabled to draw a detailed pen-picture of him. Our esteemed fellow citizen Theodore Carson has, however, provided us with the following supplementary observations:

"In the year 1869, as a boy, I came to this country from Sweden. Though having been brought up in the state church of that country, I found upon my arrival in Jamestown that my foster parent the venerable Fred Liedblad, now deceased, and his family had become Methodists, and under the circumstances I of course eventually joined the same church.

"However, as I grew up and had an opportunity to attend our grammar and high school, I gradually drifted into association with different classes of people whose opinions, religiously and socially, varied a great deal from those held by them among whom I had been brought up. I sang often with 'Freja', and after 'Brage' was organized I became a member there singing with the basses." (These were two Swedish singing societies existing in the seventies.)

"On pleasant summer evenings we frequently serenaded our friends as well as prominent business and professional people. It was on such an occasion that I became acquainted with the Rev. Hultgren outside the pulpit. He at that time resided on Prospect street, in what in those days was considered a magnificent residence. It was situated in the midst of spacious



DR. HULTGREN'S RESTING PLACE IN LAKEVIEW CEMETERY

grounds with plenty of shade, studded here and there with choice and beautiful shrubbery, all giving evidence of splendid care, and giving the appearance to be rather the home of a wealthy man than of a clergyman in comfortable circumstances.

"It would be pleasant to write extensively on this evening's entertainment. Suffice it to say, that the host's display of versatility in history, politics, general literature and other topics made an indelible impression upon my youthful mind, and frequently after above mentioned serenade I went to his church. The Rev. H. was then in full vigor of manhood. His sermons were in accord with the doctrine of his church, in which he had implicit faith. What wrongs he saw he would fearlessly attack, deeming no invective too severe. Over the good he would rejoice and give unstinted praise to those who had been instrumental in bringing it about.

"In 1878 I went west and for many years missed the genial gentleman. In 1891, as I came back from California, I again met him, affable and genial as ever. I learnt of his project for a new church. Stupendous as the task was, his indomitable willpower and untiring energy surmounted obstacles seemingly insurmountable. There is no question but that the honor for the beginning of the successful undertaking belongs to him, almost undivided. As great an honor must also be accorded his successor for the completion.

"After H. had retired from his active ministerial duties, I often met him and learned of his financial reverses—reverses solely due to his unselfishness and generosity. If on account of his losses he harbored any ill feelings toward any one, they were well concealed. His being dispossessed of what he once possessed was never cause for complaint. His entire life work, for the church, in the church, and for his fellow man, will ever stand as a splendid reminder of the man and his deeds, yea, more of a reminder than engraven marble slabs or tall monuments."

SWEDES AMONG LIBERATORS

CHAPTER VI

JUDGING from the foregoing chronicles such a statement seems to be proven true, as that the history of the Jamestown Swedes is the history of their churches. It was exclusively so up to the colony's "becoming of age" in the early seventies, and it has been a good deal so ever afterwards.

But there is one thing besides the church doings to record from the "minority years" of the colony, a circumstance of great importance —for such was the part taken in the Civil war by the young fellows who were sons of immigrated Swedish parents. These foreign born boys earned a right to be appreciated for what they did for enslaved fellowmen. They shed their blood together with the native born sons in the battle for the preservation of the flag.

With reference to their enlistment, M. P. Jacobsen remarks in his autobiography as follows:

"At the time the Civil war broke out, there were in the city a number of young Swedes who had come over with their parents. Almost to a man they enlisted in the army. That helped to overcome the (averse) feeling the Americans had for the Swedes."

Never has an attempt been made to preserve the names of these boys or to give an account of how they fared. It is fortunate, however, that that rugged old soldier John A. Peterson, who is still among us, has been able to furnish the writer with a list of names—as accurate and complete as it is possible now to make it—of those Swedes who went to the front from this neighborhood. He has also supplied a few diary notes of what came under his personal observation, and they are, likely, the only ones of that kind which have been preserved or presented up to this late date.

The great and sanguine Civil war commenced with Beauregard's firing upon Fort Sumpter, April 12, 1861. The whole country was thrown into the wildest excitement. Three days later President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, and among the first troops to go to the front was "the 72nd" N. Y. regiment, one company of which—company B—was recruited at Jamestown. Among those enlisting here were John A. Peterson, who was killed at Williamsburg, Va.; Augustus Crone, wounded and died in hospital; John Lawson, and also Dr. Finke, who served as hospital steward and was the recipient of much sympathy from his comrades, because of not holding the rank he actually deserved. He died two days after his return home.

This regiment was engaged in fifteen battles and lost 165 killed, while 89 died of disease.

Late in the summer of 1861 the "49th" Regiment of New York Volunteers was partly recruited from Chautauqua county, and John S. Peterson became a private in it, also John Nelson, who died in a hospital. In November of the same year the "9th Cavalry" regiment left for the front, with August S. Peterson from Jamestown and Charles and Fred Gron (brothers) from Busti as recruits. Meritorious conduct secured to Fred Gron two stripes early in the service, and from that time he served as corporal in the regiment. (The two Gron brothers after the war conducted a livery business in Jamestown for many years, and Charles is still living at Lakewood.)

Quite a few young Swedes from Chandlers Valley belonged to this regiment also, among them Charles Jones who was killed and his brother Augustus W. (father of our E. A. Jones, M. D.), Samuel Peterson, John Lawson, August Lawson (killed), John P. Samuelson, Samuel A. Samuelson and Charles A. Samuelson. The "9th Cavalry" took part in eighteen battles and 90 of its men were killed or died from wounds. Comrade Samuel Peterson was the first one to be buried in the "Soldiers lot" in Lakeview cemetery.

The year 1862 was the critical year of the war. Besides many great land battles, there occured on the 8th of March that remarkable sea duel between the confederate ironclad Merrimac and that type of ironclads which the inventive genius of our own John Ericsson had constructed, the Monitor, by which the fortunes of war were turned in favor of the Northern states. In July and August of that year president Lincoln sent out two urgent calls for large enlistments, and the boys who mustered in from Chautauqua county composed the "112th Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers", two companies of the "154th" and one company of the "7th Sharpshooters". The 112th regiment contained many more citizens of the county than any other military organization that represented it. The Swedes in it are said to have been twenty-four with a few recruits added later. In Company A were John Peterson (to whom thanks is due

for the information contained in this chapter); two sons of Andrew P. Peterson, Theodore and A. John; William Peterson, also John Nelson, of Poland. In company D were the brothers Charles and August Neil (Nihl) from Harmony (of whom the latter is the father, still living, of ex-school commissioner Grant Neil); in company E, Andrew Anderson, Peter Lawson and Peter John Peterson, of Chautauqua and John Carlson from Gerry. In company F were some more Jamestown Swedes: John P. Larson (living on Water St.), Christopher Oakland, John W. Swanson, Wm. Swanson, August Jones, Gustus Johnson. In company H were Charles John

MRS. LOVISA NIHL

Gorman and George Thompson, of Chautauqua, the latter of whom was killed at Black Island, S. C., in 1863.

This regiment was engaged in 16 battles and out of a total enrollment of 1481, 131 were killed or died of wounds, and 193 died of disease. One of the early events of the closing year of the war, 1865, was the capture of Fort Fisher. The 112th participated in the desperate assault and lost 13 killed and 31 wounded. Among the then killed were the above mentioned Andrew Anderson, John Peterson and John Carlson and so was the colonel of the regiment, J. F. Smith. Peter Lawson was wounded at Folly Island in 1863 and died later in a hospital. On the 8th day of April, 1865, General Lee surrendered at Appomattox courthouse, which incident substantially closed the Civil war. The "112th" was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., June 13th.

In the "7th Sharpshooters" enlisted Alfred Lindquist and Nicholas Holmes, the later a Dane who became a minister after the war. Alexander Johnson (the veteran musician) came from Ellington and joined a Pennsylvania regiment as bugler. Besides those already mentioned as having enlisted in the "9th Cavalry" from Chandlers Valley, the following enlistments from that place are also recalled by our informant: John Hultberg, John Lawson, John Peterson (called Prosit), and John Peterson (called Cholera, with the accent on the middle syllable), John Aikin (Eken), Wm. Swanson (afterwards lawyer in Warren), John Anderson, Charles Johnson and Adel Baker. Philip Johnson is spoken of as one who generally acted as "war correspondent" to the home folks.

With regard to these enlistments, Mr. Peterson says, most touchingly:

"The years 1861 and 1862 were sad days for those sturdy old Swedish pioneers who came to this country in the early fifties. They had barely cut themselves 'out of the woods' when the war broke out; and most of their sons, who were not of military age, in order to be accepted, were obliged to get their parents consent, which was the saddest moment of their life, as it seemed to them they were signing their children's death warrant—and in fact many did. This, of course, raised what is termed a 'family quarrel', as every mother would rather have some other mother's son go than her own. But as the war wore on, fraternity became among the parents at home as close as among the comrades in the field.

"Let me state also, that no fraternal organization exists that will bring fellows closer together in friendship, than their war experiences those who for three or four long years shared the dangers of many battles, slept under the same blanket and drank from the same canteen."

In the "100th" N. Y. regiment, the colonel of which was the illustrious James M. Brown, Gust Finke, a son of the aforementioned Dr. Finke, is said to have enlisted. He died, the writer is informed, while his regiment took part in the reduction of Fort Wagner at Charleston, in 1863. In the latter part of the war the following enlisted in different regiments and in the navy: Frank Jones, Andrew Jones, Axel Johnson (a brother of J. D. Johnson), John Ellickson, Nils Swanson, from Jamestown, and George Lindquist from Poland. One of the late recruits in the "112th" was Peter Anderson, who fell at Fort Fisher. Charles Neil (Nihl) died when with his regiment in front of Charleston, but his brother is still living.

To his valuable contribution of data from that sanguine war, through which the slaves were liberated (the proclamation to that effect being issued Jan. 1, 1863), Mr. Peterson adds the following beautiful tribute to his old comrades:

"Owing to the tender years of age when entering the Army, none of those gallant boys returned with a commission. But proud may this Swedish generation be, and future generations also, that not one was ever punished for stealing, fighting or any other petty offence, nor court martialed for breach of the rules of war, or for ever deserting the flag of his adopted country. Some returned and have become useful citizens, well beloved by the American people, while many are resting in our beautiful national cemeteries, from Maryland to South Carolina, and perhaps many in graves marked 'Unknown'—but not forgotten."

SECULAR ORGANIZATIONS

CHAPTER VII

IN the early seventies the social side of the Swedish colony in Jamestown began to assume a different aspect. Besides church activity, a small portion now reverted to enjoyments of a more secular nature, such as singing, dancing and literary readings.

The first effort at organized sociability of this kind immediately engendered a very active opposition from the church element, which was not to be wondered at, devoted as the early comers were to the demand of the "Readers" for temperate living and abstinence from worldly pleasures. And the clergy did not allow such tendencies to die out. Stern morals may also have been, though unconsciously, the reason why from the very first a decided stand was taken against another form of social intercourse which they had not encountered before, namely: American fraternalism, which with them included "secret societies" as well. The clergy feared that such social linking might detract from their church interest, and they interpreted it as exposing lodge members to the dangers of unrighteous living, if not worse.

Their people were nearly all peasant-bred and knew absolutely nothing about fraternities, except that they instinctively feared them because they were unknown. Uncanny were the rumors they had heard. Were they not traditionally told, from the time of papal domination in Sweden, that the foremost secret society of them all, the Free Masons, abducted children, fattened them on a diet of milk and nuts and sold them afterwards for a sacrifice to the Unspeakable Turk? Such tales, accepted with childish credulity, had given them an unalterably averse opinion of organized secrecy, especially of Free Masonry, which in Sweden is an aristocratic institution and not one for the peasantry. This superstition obtained as late as in 1885, when the writer heard an old strict adherent of his faith express his opinion concerning that able and wellknown lawyer and war veteran William Swanson, of Warren, Pa., who had died a year or two before, namely: that he had forfeited his soul to the evil one by joining the Masons. And the case of the Methodist minister H. C. A. Segerblom is even more illustrative. Although very successful as a preacher and revivalist, he entirely lost his prestige, locally, as a minister, having joined the Masons here. "To describe the consternation, anger and sense of offence which took hold of the Methodist congregation at this discovery, exceeds the power of my pen" is what a contemporary editorial writer—the late J. P. Hollers—had to say about it. After having been appointed to a charge in La Crosse, Wis., Segerblom found it advisable to leave the ministry, and he subsequently engaged in the jewelry business.

H. C. A. SEGERBLOM

There had been an attempt in 1868 to organize a "Scandinavian society" of Swedes and Danes for singing, literary and benevolent purposes, and a singing quartet (or a sextet or octet, when there was an ampler supply of good singers) named Freja existed for some years, up to 1876. Paul Rozencrantz was the chief mover in both. But the first real organization of a secular nature among the Jamestown Swedes was "the Swedish Singing Society Brage", in 1871. The prime aim of these societies was the cultivation of singing; their secondary cultivation of literary tastes and perpetuation of the mother tongue.* In the third place the purpose of the organizations was general sociability and amusement.

The "Scandinavian society" disbanded in 1871, mainly on account of the clerical opposition with which it had to contend, the same as subsequent social organizations. A lecture was held late in 1870 under the auspices of this society, the lecturer at that time being Jacob A. Riis, who died last May after having become a man of international reputation. A short time

* Speaking Swedish was enjoined upon everyone at meetings.

previously he had arrived as an immigrant from Denmark, and in his autobigraphy "The Making of an American" he gives us, among other recollections from his first stay in Jamestown, the following information:

"It (the winter of 1870) found me felling trees on Swede Hill, where a considerable settlement of Scandinavians was growing up. — — It was at this time I made my first appearance on the lecture platform. There was a Scandinavian society in Jamestown composed chiefly of workingmen, etc. — — — I had been mightily interested in the Frenchman Figuier's account of the formation and development of the earth and took that for my topic."

"Brage" remained exclusively an organization of male singers for only a year; after that it became a society with members of both sexes, who applied themselves to musical and literary advancement and to customary forms of social pleasure. The majority of them were city-bred and their education somewhat better than that of the ordinary immigrant, wherefore the most of them were at that time employed in more lucrative and responsible positions, such as store clerks, etc., afterwards established themselves, one after another, as the pioneer Swedish businessmen in Jamestown. It may not be amiss to name a few of them: John T. Soderholm (chief organizer and first president), Axel F. Johnson, John G. Lonngren (first musical director), Edward Larson (chorus leader after J. G. L.), A. W. Ljungberg, Lars Christopherson, Aug. Lund, Wm. Hjorth, Olof A. Olson, Fabian Sellstrom, Andrew Nord, Theodore Carson-Liedblad, Claus Nelson, Anthony Christopherson, John Sundholm, John Johnson, F. J. Wallin, etc. At the height of its career "Brage" had about 150 members.

After its reorganization "Brage" became a society of more diversified cultural aims. In 1873 Olof A. Olson organized its library (500 volumes), where the best Swedish authors in science, history, poetry and fiction were represented, also the standard works (in translation) of leading authors of the world. Theodore Carson was the librarian. At the same time their activity was also directed toward the social amenities of city life. Its entertainments were precursors of similar society doings in our own day. They arranged evening socials, lectures and Christmas celebrations in winter, and Midsummer festivals and picnics in summer.

Under the auspices of the society, members even entered into wedlock. One couple among those whom Rev. C. O. Hultgren married in Brage hall on E. Third street, were the late A. W. Ljungberg and his estimable spouse, nee Sandgren.

Otherwise "Brage" was in principle the object of unremitting ministerial opposition. Judging impartially, one can unhesitatingly say, that much of the social life of the society came into conflict with the religious views of those times. "It must be conceded, however",—says he, who served as its librarian—"that of such activity as has a bearing on the intellectual and social side of life as we find it in the best of society, there was a great deal derived from 'Brage' that made an indelible impression upon many who had never had an opportunity of being in any society, and incited them to further efforts for self-culture and social betterment." The society existed up to 1878, when through many moving away and others getting married, things changed. "Brage" disbanded and its library was sold to parties in Warren, Pa.

"The Scandinavian Temperance and Benevolent Society was next organized, or in 1872. Though not organized directly in opposition to "Brage", it partook, however, of the nature of a demonstration against its tendencies. Its by-laws provided specifically, that "no balls, masquerades or theatrical entertainments should be arranged under the name, or auspices, of the society". When one besides remembers, that the society took and still retains the name of a "Temperance Society", but never did any specific work along such lines, it is readily apprehended that its organization and aim was intended to be in juxtaposition to the convivial "Brage". Its chief organizer was Conrad A. Hult, who in 1861-1862 had been a student in the aforementioned P. A. Ahlbergs school, and whose many sided labors will be dwelt upon at some length in a subsequent chapter.

Hult's assistant organizers were: F. A. Thomas, Aug. J. Lindblad, John T. Söderholm, Samuel Johnson Sjöstrand, P. A. Norene, P. A. Sellvin, Samuel Berg, Marcus Swanson and Olof Lundquist. The by-laws evolved did not speak openly of opposition to anything; they only said that the aim of The Scandinavian Temperance and Benevolent Society was "to bring the Scandinavians of Jamestown and its vicinity together into a closer bond of relationship, for mutual aid, care and sympathy, and for the purpose of furthering temperance and righteous living".

The organization meeting took place November 25th, 1872, when thirty-seven "charter members" banded together. The or-

ganizer, C. A. Hult, became the society's first president; Aug. J. Lindblad, treasurer; John T. Söderholm, financial secretary; F. A. Thomas, recording secretary; Samuel Johnson Sjöstrand, chaplain; and J. T. Söderholm, Samuel Berg and Marcus Swanson, trustees. The society still exists, with a membership of three hundred-fifty, and it had $1,240.94 in its treasury January first 1914.

Of its charter members there is now none living, the last one to depart being Olof Lundquist, who died April twenty-first, 1909. About 1,475 persons (men and women) have been accepted into membership during the past forty-two years and about 1125 names dropped from the roll on account of removal from Jamestown, non-payment of dues or upon their own request. Eighty have died, the eightieth one being the venerable J. G. Johnson, father of the late Mayor J. Emil Johnson (April third, 1914).

A word or two about him among the charter members who was the last one to pass out. Olof Lundquist was as faithful in the society as he was in his church and in his daily life, and he prospered by good deeds. A fellow member in the S. T. &. B. has, as an instance, told of how he, being advised by Lundquist to buy some shares in a now prosperous manufacturing concern, was, on account of small wages and sickness in the family, obliged to answer that such a purchase was absolutely out of question, he even being in sore need of $25 for immediate pressing outlays. "Why haven't you told me?" said Lundquist and went to the safe, counting out $50 for his stricken neighbor. "Pay me what you can from time to time." So the borrower did, but was never asked for any money. When $32 were paid in, Olof Lundquist called it even and struck off a balance in his ledger.

During the forty-two years of its existence, the society has had sixteen presidents (for one or more terms) in the following order: C. A. Hult, F. A. Thomas, F. L. Nordström, C. P. Peterson, Andrew Lundquist, P. A. Sellvin August Johnson, John Holm, John M. Bergquist, J. A. Swanson, J. G. Johnson, C. Adrian Johnson, John A. Crantz, Elof Wicander, A. G. Lofgren, and the present one, August Lindbeck. One of the society's most useful, active and faithful members is that veteran society enthusiast and "joiner" Secretary J. A. Anderson, to whom thanks is due for the information the writer is enabled to give about this society.

"The Old Sick Benefit Society", as it is now commonly called in contradistinction to younger organizations with similar aims, has done much good among the Swedes of Jamestown. Of the "almighty dollar" it has collected an aggregate of more than $53,000 and more then four fifths of these collections, or nearly $45,000 in round numbers, have been spent for sick benefits, burial assistance and donations to the needy. The remainder (except about $1,250) has been used for administrative purposes.—Since 1875 the S. T. & B. is in possession of a circulating library of 200 volumes.

CONRAD A. HULT

CHAPTER VIII

ONE of the most interesting personages of the colony from 1872 to his demise in 1902 was Conrad A. Hult, already spoken of as the organizer of the Scandinavian Temperance and Benevolent Society. With the exception, maybe, of Rev. C. O. Hultgren, there was no one better known, nor anyone more generally liked. He was intimately connected with a number of earlier enterprises within the colony, wherefore it seems well to group them around him so as to obtain an impression of him in connection with their history.

Conrad A. Hult was born on the 8th day of May, 1840, at Hultsfred ("Hult's peace"), a soldiers' manoeuvering field in Kalmar "län". Shortly after the close of his school work (see above), he went over to Denmark, in 1864, and joined Captain Aare's Corps of Scouts and Sharpshooters in the Danish-Prussian war, then waging. But this war ended soon, so Hult journeyed over to America, with a purpose still of following a soldier's career. In October, 1864, he joined Company B of the 88th Regiment of New York Volunteers; but the Civil war being then in its last stages, Hult was mustered out in New York July 15, 1865, without having had any chance to serve in the field. Grant's "Let us have peace" re-echoed over the land, and Hult established himself as a peaceful citizen in Brooklyn, N. Y. residing there until 1872, when he moved to Jamestown.

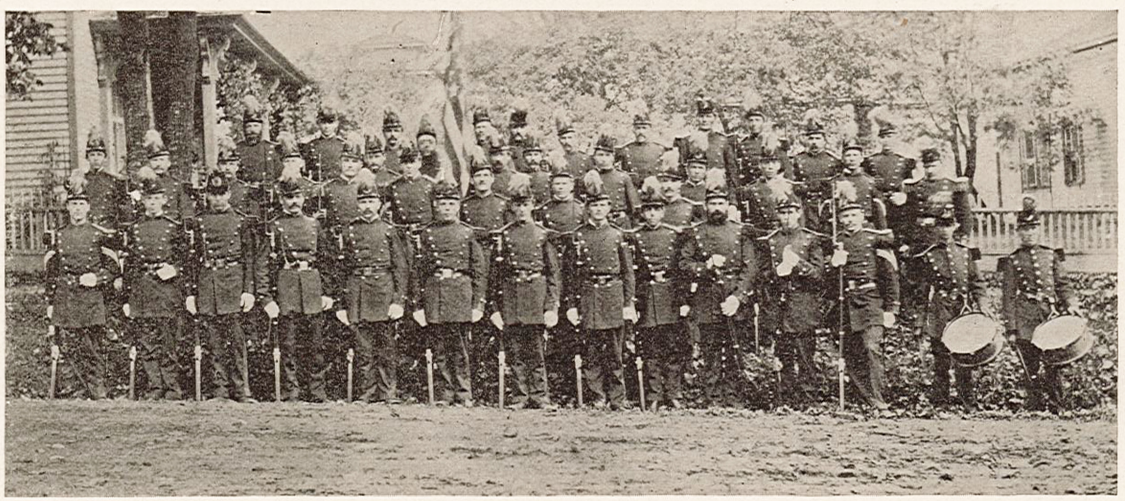
In accord with his early training, Hult now took an interest in the religious activity of the Methodists for some time, entering quite soon, however, upon a career of business activity and of civic usefulness. His first labor along such lines centered, as stated, around the organization of the S. T. & B. Society. Next he established a Swedish weekly (in 1874), and in 1875 he organized a local military company, which consisted of Swedes exclusively and became part of the New York State militia.

There is no doubt but what Hult's personality and his previous military experience had much to do with the coming into existence of this militia company, the "Fenton Guards", as had also the personality of its first captain, J. P. Hollers, a well educated gentleman of soldierly bearing and training, who previously to his coming here had been captain of a militia company in New York. But there was another reason, a strong one, which persuaded the young Swedes to enlist in the National Guards in those days—while later an attempt to make soldiers of them would have failed utterly—and that was "the Sharpshooters' movement" in Sweden, of which the military organization in Jamestown was only an echo. The movement mentioned had its cause in the sympathy then held in Sweden for Denmark, which lay bleeding and crushed at the feet of Prussia. The heart of every Swede enthused in those days over the idea of a united independent Scandinavia. So they banded together in every community of any size and marched and drilled and learnt how to handle firearms, so as to be ready against any attack upon the independence of the country of their fathers.

The Jamestown company shared the desire of their brethren in the old home-country, to defend human and civic liberty—the same as their predecessors in the Civil war did. The first meeting for the purpose of forming a Swedish military company in Jamestown, was held in Brage hall June 6, 1875, and on August 25 "the First Separate Company of the National Guards, State of New York" was mustered into service (in Jones hall on East Third street, afterwards their drill hall and armory) by General Rogers, in the presence of his entire staff. It contained then seventy-six members, of whom John P. Hollers was elected captain, Conrad A. Hult first and A. W. Ljungberg second lieutenant. The election of these officers was approved by governor Samuel A. Tilden and commissions were issued to them. When Captain Hollers resigned after a couple years, Lieutenant Hult became commanding officer, being commissioned captain in 1880, by Gov. A. P. Cornell. On account of his active interest, A. W. Ljungberg was at the same time promoted to the first lieutenantcy and Fredrick I. Wallin was commissioned second lieutenant. Later second lieutenants were John H. Swanson and Gustaf F. Smith.

The company was the first separate company organized under the state law that authorizes the formation of such companies. Hence its designation "the First", which was changed afterwards to "the Fourth" and later to "the Thirteenth", now Company E of the 65th Regiment. Its popular name, "the Fenton Guards", was assumed in the first stages of its existence, as a compliment to our illustrious townsman, the late Governor Reuben E. Fenton, and a co-temporary chronicler tells of this naming incident as follows:

"The Swedish military company, the Fenton Guards, made a call the other day on Governor Fenton at his handsome residence on Brooklyn Heights. The band played a lively march, and the boys, resplendent in their pale blue and yellow uniforms, kept in steps steadily and beautifully. The company presented a fine appearance, their bearing being much praised by the spectators. After the commanding officer had explained the purpose of the visit and thanked the Governor for his permission to name the company after him, F. stepped forward and made a speech, in which he expressed his satisfaction at such a company having been organized. He also bid the Swedes welcome to these parts, where their strong arms were well needed and where he hoped they would work out their own prosperity. The speech was received with enthusiastic hurrahs, after which the singers in the company sang 'Lovely May', the words of which had been translated from Swedish into English by August Lund."



THE FENTON GUARDS IN 1876

The state militia were under no regulation as to the design of their clothes in those days, and consequently the "Fenton Guards" could adopt as their own, the uniform of the bodyguard of Charles the Twelfth, a handsome blue with yellow trimmings, which combined the Swedish national colors and was much admired.

"The Fenton Guards" retained its character of a distinctly Swedish organization up to 1887. During the railroad riot of 1877 it was ordered out, but did no active military service. In 1884 the boys were entertained for three days by the 32nd Regiment of Brooklyn. The same year the company attended state camp under Captain Hult, and in 1886 under Lieut. Ljungberg.

Already in 1876 it was printed in a local paper, that "several influential persons in Jamestown and vicinity are very much disgusted with the Swede military company existing here— — Corporal Sprätt (Dandy) says it is only jealousy on account of the handsome uniform of the company."

In the latter half of the eighties this jealousy over the Swedes having a military organization while their friends the Yankees had none, had had time to put in its work. The zeal expressed in the Sharpshooters' movement had also fallen off considerably, both here and "at home". So in February 1887 Capt. Hult resigned his command, his resignation being followed in a few months by those of First Lieut. Ljungberg and Second Lieut. Smith. —Lieut. Smith had succeeded Lieut. John H. Swanson, who resigned in 1885 on account of moving to Buffalo, where he organized and for a while captained a company composed mostly of Swedes in the 65th Regiment.

With the Swedish officers out of the way, the Fenton Guards were soon reorganized as an open for all institution. The emoluments from the state, as well as the local support, became generous again. Quite a few of our nationality have belonged to it right along, however, and when in 1898 the Fenton Guards were ordered into national service, during the Spanish-American war, it had Frank A. Johnson as its second lieutenant, besides quite a few other Swedes in its rank. Johnson enlisted as a private August 3, 1880 and arose gradually, until he was elected second lieutenant Feb. 1892. When the company returned from the war, without having met any other enemy than the diseases of "Camp Meade", Frank A. Johnson was its commanding officer. He retained a com-

mission as first lieutenant in the company up to the spring of the present year (1914).

Captain Fred Wilson having resigned also this fall, Second Lieutenant Charles A. Sandburg is now commanding officer and will likely be elected captain.

In reverting to Hult, we find him one of the few who recognized early what a powerful instrument a Swedish newspaper would be in advancing the colony's welfare. In consequence of this, not only Jamestown but the western part of New York—and western Pennsylvania, too, for that matter— have been fortunate in having an organ of their own in Swedish ever since. The paper is still being published as a weekly under the name of "Vårt Land" (Our Country).

In the spring of 1874 Olof A. Olson, then a young law student, effected a preliminary organization for publishing a Swedish newspaper here, but it was not until October 8th that the first issue of "Folkets Röst" (The Voice of the People) appeared, and C. A. Hult was then the leading mind-force in the company that published it, he himself taking hold as business manager, and J. P. Hollers having charge of the editorial department. August Johnson, who is still foreman of Vårt Land's composing room, became the reliable incumbent of this position only a few weeks after the first issue appeared. He has been "the Swedish Sun" ever since.

Hult published "Folkets Röst" for upward of twelve years, first as manager and later as owner, until he in 1885 sold the paper to Dr. Wm. Henschen and J. F. Haller. Hult was a man who always gave little concern to appearances and conventionalities. With his erstwhile spiritual prominence, how could it otherwise have been possible for him to engage in such a business as selling spirits? Furthermore he took up successively such diversified branches of business as selling clothes, papers and drugs.

Hult was always "a live wire" even in his late age. And the Swedes did not forget him either, which is proven by his election in the nineties to the City Council for a period of eight years. During his last two-years-term he was chosen president of the Council and served in consequence as Acting Mayor upon certain occasions. For three years (1895-1898) he was deputy sheriff of Chautauqua county, and in the Spanish-American war Hult was commissioned by Gov. Black to recruit his own company of volunteers, would such additional troops have been needed.

The old Captain was a true Swedish American with some faults but no guiles. He passed beyond in 1902, and the funeral service which was conducted from the Armory with full military honors, was as exceptionally impressive as the attendance was large.

THE MISSION CHURCH

CHAPTER IX

DURING the winter of 1876—and for some time after—a revival wave of unusual height swept over Jamestown, exceeding in influence any previous or later experience of a similar kind, as far as the Swedish population is concerned. At the Centennial of the First M. E. church last winter these times were still spoken of reverently. The present writer recalls how a religious readjustment was very much noticeable in the Old Country also about that time.

By then the old Reader-movement in Sweden had gradually transformed itself into a free mission covenant, which in some radical points differed from State church Lutheranism. At the head of this movement, tending toward segregation, but within the State church, stood then as now P. P. Waldenstrom, and the immigration into Jamestown had been large enough to give representation to his views even here.

Such was the fundamental local church situation about the year of 1876. It could, of course, be looked at from more than one viewpoint. Rev. A. W. Stark, who was with at the time, has written, that "these prayer meetings (in the First Lutheran church) were not always conducted in a Lutheran spirit. Seeds were sown which gradually developed and bore fruit of an all but agreeable nature, of which the church soon gained experience." The historian of the Mission Church is from another angle of observation justified in saying, that "a need was experienced by some to express (what they considered) a truly christian church life", awakened as they were "out of sin and made free from the world and the life of the world".

On the premise of going out from the Augustana church, the Mission church can be called the first daughter church. Its preliminary organization took place in the summer of 1878, and both Jamestown and Busti were then included in the field. S. W. Sundberg, of Keokuk, Ia., was called to take charge, and he came in October, taking up his residence in Busti. But every Sunday he preached to the Jamestowners in a hall in Weeks' block, Brooklyn Square.

In the late summer of 1879 the congregation decided to build a "mission house" or church, finding a location for it at the corner of Foote avenue and Harrison street. Somewhat later the "Swedish Evangelical Mission Church of Jamestown, N. Y." was formally organized, with thirty-three charter members. Seven years passed before the church was incorporated (in 1885), and it was accepted into the Swedish Ev. Mission Covenant of America in May, 1891. The first church officers were: Rev. S. W. Sundberg president; Johan Gustaf Johnson, vice president; C. G. Lundquist, secretary; Anton Bergwall, treasurer. The first deacons were J. G. Johnson, Frank Nelson, A. Bergwall, Gustaf Holmberg and L. E. Ericson; the first trustees, Elof Rosencrantz, Olof Lundquist and J. P. Nelson.

The Young People's Society and the Ladies' Aid Society started their work shortly afterwards, also the Sunday school, with Mrs. Maria Bergwall as its first superintendent. L. E. Ericson was the leader of the choir to 1882, remaining a valued member of it up to his demise in 1905. After Ericson J. A. Syren took up (in 1882) the choir leader's responsibilities, retaining his leadership for twelve years, and after a lapse of eight years with many leaders, he again served for twelve years more, resigning in 1912. The last organist and choirmaster David Nyvall, Jr., is the talented son of Prof. David Nyvall, of North Park College, Chicago, than whom no one in the Mission Covenant is more widely known and respected.—Arthur Lydell took up the organist's duties September 15, 1914.

In 1880 Rev. Sundberg removed from Busti and took up his residence here, but still serving the Bustians intermittently. The membership was then about 100. The following year pastor S. was in ill health for a long time, and Rev. Fred Edquist filled his place. At the annual meeting November 30, 1882, Sundberg was invited to become the pastor for the Jamestown congregation exclusively, and so he remained until removing to St. Paul, Minn., in 1886. A parsonage was built for about $1,400 in 1882 on Barrett street and, furthermore, another church also during his pastorate. The denomination got tired, like the Methodists before them and the Baptists afterwards, of the close neighborhood to the Erie railroad and the Creek, and moved up to Chandler street, where a lot big enough for a new church and a new parsonage was secured. The new church was built in 1884, the new parsonage in 1886. The present fine parsonage is, however, built still later, or in 1905, after the adjoining desirable corner lot had been acquired for $4,500.

Sundberg having moved away in June, 1886, A. A. Magnuson came from Princeton, Ill., and served the church to April, 1888. After him J.

M. Ahnstrom was called from New Britain, Conn., but he didn't arrive here until in October. Meanwhile the present member of the Common Council, Leander Johnson, then a deacon in the church, gave acceptable service as a preacher.

In 1894 there arose among the church members a difference in their estimates of the then pastor, J. M. Ahnstrom, in consequence of which ninety-four members left the church. The majority of the seceders organized a short time afterwards a new church, named "The Swedish Christian Zion Church." Two years later Ahnstrom moved away, and Rev. A. F. Törnblom, of Pittsburg, Pa., came here, working with great success from January 17, 1897, to December 3, 1899.

Shortly after Törnblom's coming, March 27, the congregation decided to erect a more comfortable and up-to-date church, with seating capacity for at least 1,200. In the fall they could hold their Thanksgiving day service in the basement, also lay the cornerstone for the church proper, which was dedicated Sunday May 15, 1898. At a congregational meeting September 4, 1899, Rev. Törnblom sent in his resignation, and after his going away in December, the church was without a pastor for a while.

Since the separation in 1894 there was ever a feeling present that a getting together again with those who organized the Zion church, was very much to be desired. This wish became stronger and stronger, and at last, in a church meeting October 11, 1899, such a wish was expressed in a unanimous vote for consolidation.

THE MISSION CHURCH

The Zion people voted the same way and committees were appointed to arrange the details. Revs. A. Lundberg, Nels Saabye and F. M. Johnson served the church ad interim. After six or seven months of careful adjusting, the two churches came together again, under the common name of the Swedish Christian Zion Church. "The Mission church" was to be the place of worship and Rev. Albert Johanson, who had been with the Zion people, became now the pastor of the reunited churches.

But just as the consolidation, after having

been tried for five months, was about to receive its binding sanction from the Supreme court of the State, it was found that the court had been petitioned by more than 100 interested members not to grant a consolidation, and thus the whole plan of unification came abruptly to an end.

In a certain sense, therefore, the Mission church stood now ready to begin anew. On October 10, 1900, a call was issued to Rev. E. G. Hjerpe, of New Britain, Conn., and on the 20th day of January, 1901, he preached his first sermon as pastor of the church. In his historical sketch at the thirty-years jubilee of the church, in 1909, the efficient church secretary for many years, Mr. Axel Eckberg, writes as follows:

"When we consider the varied experiences that the church went through in the interval between pastor Törnblom moving away and pastor Hjerpe's coming, a time when we were as sheep without a shepherd—it is not to be wondered at that he found the church work in a chaos, such as was in need of a systematical readjustment, and of that energy with which he set to work. We believe that he succeeded in being of the greatest service and blessing to the church and to the furtherance of its cause" —to which belongs, among other things, the support of a missionary in China: Rev. H. J. Conradson, a member, went out in the fall of 1912 and is supported by the church as a missionary at the station of the Swedish Mission Covenant at Siang-yang-fu, in the province of Hupeh. During the last year of Hjerpe's pastorate the Sick and Burial Benefit society "Bethesda" was organized (March 25, 1905). —The Young Men's Christian society was organized in 1889, but became as a whole an integral part of the Zion church at the secession in 1894. Another Y. M. C. A. organization was soon effected in this church, however.

On the 14th day of October, 1905, Rev.Hjerpe presented his resignation, to accept a call from the Bethany Church in Chicago, whither he moved the following May. He has been president of the Sw. Mission Covenant since 1906. Rev. A. T. Frykman, of Superior, Wisconsin, was called here in Hjerpe's place. Rev. Frykman, who began his work September 9, 1906, possesses much force as a church leader, and admirable traits as a preacher. He has, besides, exhibited great usefulness in the civic life of the community, being for a term of three years a member of the Board of Education, and now of the Board of Park Commissioners.

The church membership is at present 961 and the total valuation of the church property $45,000 to $50,000. Officers this year are Gustaf F. Lund, president; Andrew Sjögren, vice president; Axel Eckberg, recording secretary; A. W. Eckberg, vice r. s; Victor Granberg, Chas. Peterson, Frank Jacobson, financial secretaries; O. L. Peterson, treasurer. Deacons are: Peter Johnson, P. A. Berg, Emil Peterson, Andrew Sjögren, C. V. Gustafson, Albin Johnson, Carl Hallberg, Frank Johnson, J. P. Nelson, Gunnar Anderson, Chas. Olson, Elias Hahne, Louis Sandberg, Axel Danielson. Trustees: Chas. E. Peterson, Victor Granberg, Oscar G. Johnson, N. A. Johnson, F. O. Stranburg, Oscar L. Peterson, A. W. Eckberg.

REV. A. T. FRYKMAN

SWEDES IN POLITICS

CHAPTER X

THE required age for a boy before he is eligible to vote is 21 years, and some few years more slip by before his voice is listened to in political councils. So it was with the Swedish colony in Jamestown. It took about twenty-five years, from the coming of the first ones, before they had or exerted any influence on local politics.

In 1876 a Republican caucus was held for the nomination of village trustees. Caucuses were in those days conducted in a more primitive manner than now and consisted in a few being selected to recommend those for candidates who were previously agreed upon by the most influential men in the party.

At the caucus referred to the committee recommended L. L. Mason, but there were many Swedes present who asked for recognition and favored John Gelm as their candidate. Conscious of their strength and smarting under the arbitrary methods of the regular caucus, they went over to "Brage hall" near by, and there they organized a "bobtail" caucus, nominating John Gelm independent Republican candidate for trustee.

Gelm won out. The Swedes of Jamestown had gained a signal political victory. In the Swedish weekly "Vikingen", which was published that spring, J. P. Hollers spoke thus of the outcome, in the issue of March 11, 1876:

"As there is in Jamestown only one cut representing a crowing rooster, and that one is borrowed back and forth between the papers published here, therefore the Viking, being unable at this time to procure it, has to get along as best he can. However, what we wish to crow about is this; that last Tuesday the Swedes, through their independence and their standing together, succeeded in electing one of their own (John Gelm) to the highest office in the community (that of village trustee), and this in spite of the codfish aristocracy who had pledged themselves by oath not to allow any damned Swede to gain any office at all. Well done, therefore, ye Swedes! Hurrah, or—rather—cookedoodledoo."

Exultant over their success with Gelm, the Swedes insisted at the next Republican caucus that another good Swede, the late Theodore Peterson, be nominated as a candidate for member of the Board of County Supervisors for Ellicott township, in which Jamestown was included before becoming a city. The politicians were shrewder this time, jollied the Swedes and nominated Peterson; but afterwards the late "Sine" Jones and a few lawyers got together and put up a democratic candidate, the late John T. Wilson. At the election Peterson was overwhelmingly defeated by his own party. Thus the Swedes had their first experience with regard to the craftiness among politicians.

But after that lesson the Swedes gradually regained their prestige as a political factor in Jamestown, and in district and county politics their influence was also felt. For a long time, however, the office of village trustee was the highest political preferment any one of them looked for. Subsequently, from one to another, the following gentlemen were members of the village Board of Trustees: John Gelm, A. John Peterson, John Kofod and John G. Lönngren.

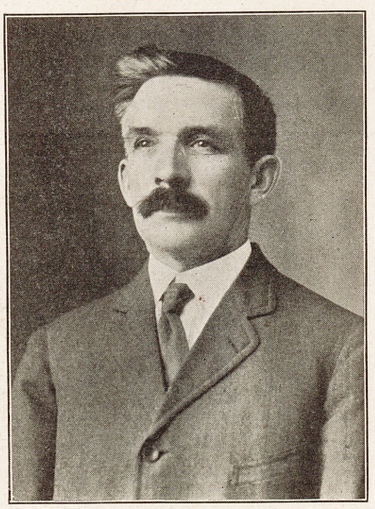
JOHN G. LÖNNGREN

These men were pioneers, politically speaking. During their campaigns the Swedes were taught the necessity of sticking together, and they became conscious also of the fact that success is the more complete, the more a campaign is conducted with combined efforts and with practical insight in politics.

During the last decade of the nineteenth century, after Jamestown got its city charter in 1887, several members of the Common Council were of Swedish parentage: Conrad A. Hult, Charles A. Morse, John C. Swanson, A. C. Norquist, Samuel A. Carlson, J. Ernest Johnson, John A. Hulquist, J. Emil Johnson, Charles P. Carlson, J. D. Johnson, J. P. Danielson, W. F. Liedblad and J. N. Wiborg. With the beginning of the twentieth century the Swedes commenced to be so numerous in the Council, that one almost is—as an old saying has it—"unable to see the

forest for nothing but trees." In some years the Swedes have been in majority and have in a couple of instances selected the President of the Council from among their own members: Warner F. Liedblad in 1901—1906, and Albert G. Johnson, who at present is holding that honor. C. A. Hult and J. E. Johnson presided over the Council in the nineties; and one who could have had the presidency but always declined, is ex-alderman Lars A. Larson, who served on the council, ably and conscientiously, for a period of ten years (1903—1913).

In August, 1894, John Gelm was nominated sheriff of Chautauqua county by the Republicans, and he was elected in the fall. Previously he had served the city of Jamestown as Chief



WARNER F. LIEDBLAD

of Police for four years. As Gelm's successor in the office of Chief of Police, Frank A. Johnson was appointed, and he is still serving.

In the general election last fall a Swede was again elected sheriff of the county, and his name is Gust A. Anderson. He was previously an efficient member of Jamestown's police force, in the ranks of which the Swedes have always shown up to good advantage.

In the first chapter of this history Johanna Charlotta Johnson is spoken of as one of the two first Swedish residents of Jamestown.

In her marriage with Frank Peterson, she had three sons, Elliott M., Fred R., and Charles L., of whom the first one studied medicine and became an M. D., while the second studied law and entered the public service. The youngest one, a bright and promising boy, passed out at the age of 21 and Dr. Peterson died in 1886, but his brother is still with us, active in the practice of law. Fred R. Peterson was elected Village and City Clerk, in 1885—1888 to begin with, and in 1892—1893 County Supervisor. But the pioneer Swedes mentioned were destined to see their boy rise still higher and enter the circle of State legislators. Fred R. Peterson was elected assemblyman in 1896, and reelected for a second term.

A later State legislator of Swedish parentage was for two terms Rev. Dr. Julius Lincoln, pastor of the First Lutheran church. Previous to his becoming an assemblyman he was a member of the city's Board of Education for nine years, holding the presidency thereof for six years. Before him Elof Rosencrantz was for a number of years an influential member of the same Board, and in late years Gustaf Anderson and Rev. A. T. Frykman have served on it with zeal and efficiency. Aug. C. Anderson is now the Swedish member of the Board.

The teachers' directory of the Jamestown public schools contains a score of names which proclaim their bearers as teachers of Swedish parentage.

There are only a few city offices that haven't had or have at present, Swedish incumbents. As a Swedish-American community Jamestown stands foremost in this respect. At this the Americans have generally demurred, in caucuses and elections as well as when appointments have been made. However, the fact that the Swedish office-holders have, as a rule, held their respective offices for two or more successive terms, being either re-elected or re-appointed, is conclusive proof of efficiency and of commendable adherence to duty. A towering proof of their faith in a Swede the people of Jamestown gave in 1900 when they elected J. Emil Johnson Mayor of the city, re-electing him for a second and third term, and making him Jamestown's Chief Executive for six years.

In the personal feud that was supposed to exist between the writer and J. Emil Johnson towards the close of his earthly life, each one of us came out second best in some respects. Were Johnson with us still—which he as far as age is concerned could well be—he would not be fought with bitterness. Johnson was a good man, and the city records, as well as his own messages as mayor, show that he was a good city official. It should never be forgotten what a hold his admonition "Let us have a sidewalk year" took on the people. After he repeated it in his message the following year, there were no dilapidated wooden sidewalks left in town at the end of that

summer. But he was an exponent and victim of a vicious political school, that places expediency and personal inconsistency in the foreground as supports for political preferment. The memorial stone raised over him in Lakeview cemetery by general subscription, is a handsome tribute to his qualities as gentleman, Christian and citizen.

In the year of 1894, Samuel A. Carlson was advanced by Mayor Eleazer Green from member of the Common Council from the Fourth ward to member of the then existing "Board of Public Works." Carlson remained on that board as long as it retained its original scope, gaining much valuable knowledge and civic efficiency, which have stood him in good stead since he was elected Mayor in 1908 for the first time. Mr. Carlson has since then been reelected three times, and it is generally conceded that during his twenty years of public service, the city has advanced most wonderfully in almost all directions

HON. SAMUEL A. CARLSON

where a good city official can, in conjunction with a good city government, show forth practical progressiveness.

It is too great a task upon the writer's memory to recall all Swedish city officials of more or less importance during the last fifteen years. Oscar F. Johnson and the late Andrew Rundquist have served on the Board of Assessors, Axel Lofgren now being chairman of that board since four years back. C. F. Carlson was Overseer of the Poor for a number of years, now it is Oscar Palm, since 1904. C. P. Carlson has been and Frank W. Swanson is at present Street Commissioner. A. Bartholdy Peterson is probation officer, and C. A. Swanson and Wm. Hjorth Civil Service Commissioners. V. Consul C. A. Okerlind was for a long time City Accountant and Auditor, an office now being held by Earl O. Hultquist. The present superintendent of the city's electric light plant is Clayton O. Johnson, while a former superintendent for a long run of

VICE CONSUL C. A. OKERLIND

years was C. G. Sundquist. C. A. Ogren was Justice of the Peace for some years before moving to New York.—Some other Swedish office holders are spoken of in other connections.

The Common Council, which consists of twelve members and is a legislative and partly executive body, includes at present, President Albert G. Johnson; Herman M. Hansen, Leander Johnson, Gust C. Peterson, Charles J. Larson, John E. Lawson, Erick W. Olson and Christian Nielsen. Some branches of the city government are, however, run by special boards: Water and Lighting, where Frank O. Anderson is one of the commissioners; Parks, with Rev. A. T. Frykman as a member; Hospital, Otto Wiquist and C. L. Eckman members; Health, Aug. F. Nelson and J. Ernest Johnson members, Mr. Nelson being secretary of the board, and J. A. Hulquist Sanitary Inspector. John M. Winnberg was on the Board of Health and on the

Hospital Commission for many years. In the county legislature or Board of Supervisors (with three members from Jamestown) there are now two Swedes, E. Geo. Lindstrom and Frank A. Olson. Charles J. Anderson was Supervisor for a long while.—The predominance of the Swedish element in the city politics will undoubtedly be brought out still more in the special biographies that will be added to this history later.

Occasionally one hears the cry (for political effect) that "those foreigners should not hold so many offices". But they who foolishly raise this issue should bear in mind that so far as the Swedes are concerned, they have never sought political preferment as Swedes but as American citizens. They have never tried to undermine American institutions. Their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes has always been proven, by our Swedish city officials as well as by those who have served many years as Government employes, the foremost among the latter being

GUST T. JOHNSON

Gust T. Johnson, for sixteen years Assistant Postmaster in Jamestown.

THE LATER CHURCHES

CHAPTER XI

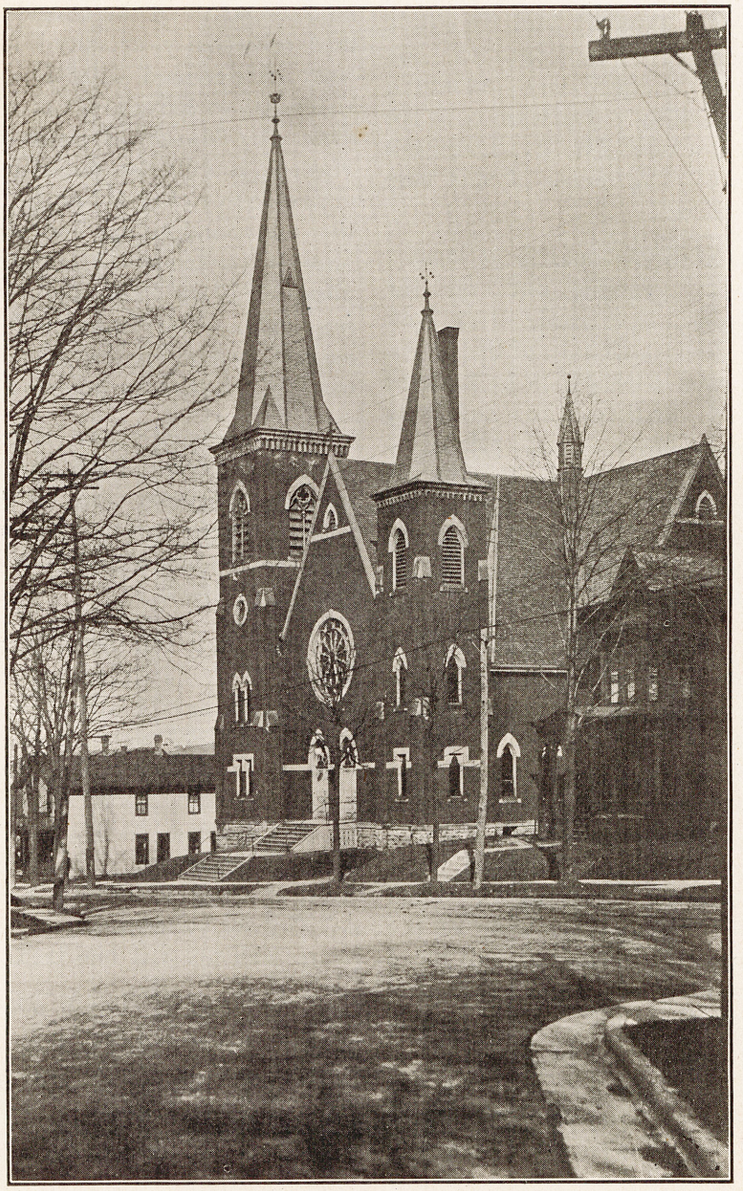
THE IMMANUEL CHURCH

THE Swedish Lutheran Immanuel church is in every sense a daughter church of the First Lutheran, although its organization didn't take place with a purpose of rendering relief to crowded conditions in the First church. How it came into existence is indicated in the following four quotations:

In his biography over the late Rev. Dr. C. O. Hultgren, Dr. L. G. Abrahamson remarks as follows:

"In 1887 the Swedish Lutheran Immanuel church was organized, and its organization was preceded by dissensions that caused not a small amount of pain to Pastor Hultgren. There wasn't so very little of bitter feelings on both sides."

In a memorandum by the New York Conference some time previous to the year mentioned, it is asked "whether it would not be wisest and best for God's kingdom that Pastor Hultgren's business affairs were placed on such a footing as to enable him to change his field of activity as soon as possible."



THE IMMANUEL CHURCH

In the first record book of the First church, the minutes from the organization of the new church were the last ones to be inscribed. Rev. Dr. Julius Lincoln makes the following comment on the closing of that record book:

"The old time is past, the time of formation and beginning. May we hope that the time of contentions, misunderstanding and grating discords is past also."

And in the Memorial Album issued by the Immanuel church at its 25-years jubilee in 1912, Rev. Dr. Felix V. Hanson relates, out of the above mentioned minutes, that "May 11, 1887, a petition signed by 23 families and 24 single persons—among them seven deacons in the First church and one trustee—was presented (to the First church) asking permission to leave the Old and organize a new Sw. Ev. Lutheran church in Jamestown. The cause of this step we will not speak of here."

The cause was, however—partly at least—interior disagreements, growing out of the financial embarrassment that came over Rev. Hultgren in the eighties, on account of the generosity and lack of caution with which he handled his own funds. And further—the surviving Reader-element were desirous of taking a stand apart from certain social tendencies, which they deemed alien to good church discipline. Two pastors were present at the organization, Rev. C. O. Hultgren and Rev. F. O. Linell. Seventy-five "charter members" enrolled.

Only half a year after its organization the Immanuel church was ready to commence building on its own edifice. The spacious lot on E. Second street, on which the church stands completed since 1895, was bought in Dec. 1887 for $8,500. During the next summer the wooden frame of the church was erected and the walls were covered with a brick veneering in 1895. Considerable remodeling and renovating of the church took place in 1905—1906, and still more in 1912. On the adjoining lot east of the church lot, which was acquired in 1912, the new and handsome parsonage was built in 1913. Altogether the church property is now worth about $65,000. The members of the church have always themselves, as a right and a privilege, borne the principal outlays and expenses of the church.

Dr C. A. Hultkrans, now in St. Paul, Minn., was as a student in charge of the church the first summer and after him, the then theological student, but later Professor E. A. Zetterstrand, of Rock Island, Ill. The greatest lyric poet Swedish America ever had, the late Rev. Dr. Ludvig Holmes, was called in the meantime and took up the pastoral work in the spring of 1888, but resigned already July 30, 1889.

Then Rev. A. A. Magnuson was called and served the congregation until March 1893. Subsequently student J. W. Eckman preached for a year, after which Rev. P. Martinson, having been called during that period, was in charge for seven years. On "Midsummer-day" in 1901, his successor A. M. Benander preached his first sermon as pastor of the church, and his resignation was reluctantly accepted March 13, 1909. A year of declined calls followed, until the one extended to Rev. Dr. Felix V. Hanson, of Red Oak, Ia., March 12, 1910, was accepted. Dr. Hanson is still the popular, scholarly and ever active pastor of the church. During his pastorate the membership has increased by leaps and bounds, or from 470 communicants in 1910 to about 1250 in 1914, the total membership being 2300. The Immanuel church is now the second largest in the whole Augustana Synod, the First Lutheran being the largest.

An unusual array of helpful organizations are now active within the church and demonstrating progress. One of them is the Sick and Burial Benefit society, which has paid out about $22,000 in benefits and donations since its organization in 1899.

The first officers of the Immanuel church were: A. J. Lindblad, president; O. J. Lindblad, secretary; Charles Holm, treasurer. The deacons in 1887 were: P. J. Bergquist, Olof Benson, A. J. Lindblad, Aug. Johnson, P. D. Lundholm, D. Glad, A. F. Berg; the first trustees: O. J. Lindblad, A. M. Lundberg, C. A. Jones, John T. Sampson, Charles Holmes, Gust. T. Johnson, Aug. Erickson. Olof Benson was Sunday School superintendent at first a number of years; the present one is Richard Thoren.

The present church officers are (beside the pastor): Richard Thoren, secretary; David Hillstrom, treasurer; Martin Nelson, financial secretary. Deacons: S. A. Tulen, Richard Thoren, Gust. A. Falldine, C. J. A. Carlson, Swan Hanson, John Nelson, Carl Adamson, Carl Bäckman, Frank Anderson. Trustees: David Hillstrom, Martin Nelson, Charles Holmes, Edw. Johnson, Olof Lindblad, Gust Anderson, L. J. Klingstedt, John Swanson, Jonas Johnson.

THE SWEDISH BAPTIST CHURCH

In the spring of 1863 the writer's father gave the following piece of information from Sweden to his brother John Larson, who with his family was among the early arrivals here, but settled shortly afterwards in Lottsville, Pa.:

"A year or so ago", he says, "a new sect called Baptists came into notice here." Then he speaks of some mutual acquaintances, who had embraced their tenets, and continues: "This sect, held in subjection for centuries, is effectively opposed and obliged to stand back."

There is a good deal of history in these two short sentences. It was in the early sixties that the Baptists begun their missionary propaganda in Sweden. Their declaration of faith was, like that of the Methodists, looked upon as an Anglo-

THE OLD BAPTIST CHURCH

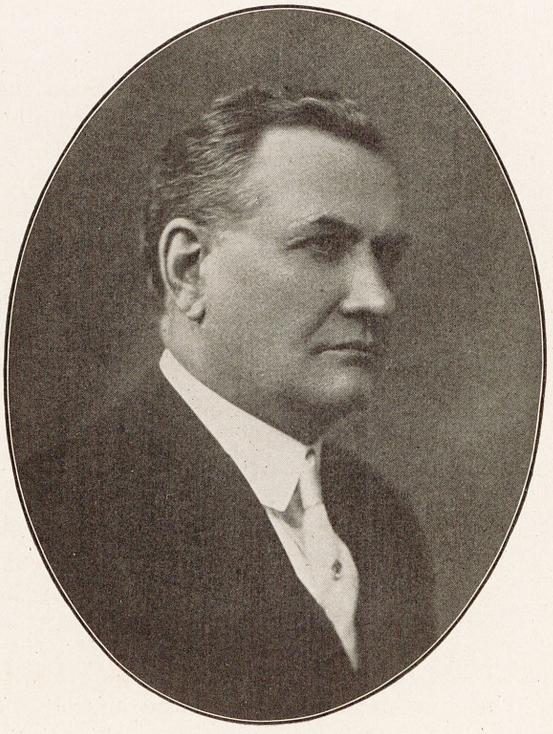
American attempt at proselyting among Lutherans born and bred. It was not a home product like the Readers' movement, or, later, the organization established as the Mission Convenant. The Baptists, therefore, met with a strenuous opposition from the "standpatters" of the State church, the same as they had been subjected to during the Reformation by Luther, and long before him by prevailing opinions in the early church.

The Baptists gained a foothold in Sweden, however, although slowly. In 1884 a handful of immigrants from their ranks had come to Jamestown and, together with some few converts locally obtained, they were brave enough to establish a Swedish Baptist church here.

The organization took place July 20, 1884, when thirteen "poor Baptists"—as the organizer

REV. AXEL WESTER

says—constituted the membership. This organizer was Rev. O Lindh, then pastor of the Swedish Baptist church in New York City. During the first year of its existence, the new church was served quite irregularly, Rev. Carlquist and Rev. L. Arlander being in charge each for a short period only. In June the following year



REV. MAGNUS LARSON

Rev. Lindh was here again and induced the church to extend a call to Rev. Axel Wester. His term as pastor lasted from June 18, 1885, to Oct. 1, 1890, the membership being 18 when he came and 87 when he left.

The first house of worship for this congregation was built in the summer of 1885 on a lot on Institute street (donated by the American Baptists) near the creek, where a candy factory now is located. It was dedicated as a church Oct. 18, 1885. Much useful organization work within the church was undertaken during Rev. Wester's term of service.

THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH (AND PARSONAGE)

After Wester came Rev. Petrus Eljenholm (Dec. 16, 1890—July, 1895). While he was here, the church on Institute street was sold and the old Swedish M. E. church on Chandler street was bought. Here the Baptists came into pleasant companionship with a majority of the Swedish church organizations in Jamestown, only two "Swede" churches being located elsewhere—but in the close neighborhood.

Eljenholm's successor was Rev. John Björk—from Oct. 4, 1895, to April 1, 1899; and after him Rev. J. W. Hjärtström (July 11, 1899—Nov. 1, 1901) and Rev. Sundmark (June 4, 1902—April 1, 1903). The one next called to take up pastoral duties was Rev. A. P. Hanson, of Kiron, Ia. His term of service lasted from April 9, 1903, to July 2, 1908. During this period the old church with its burden of debt was done away with, and a new church (and a parsonage) built where the old one stood. The new church, costing $13,500, was dedicated June 30, 1907.

The next pastor was C. A. Aldeen, who served from Oct. 7, 1908, to Nov. 3, 1913. Within that time the membership grew from 117 to 231. The present pastor is Rev. Magnus Larson, who took up the work last November and is proving himself a popular and energetic minister. Under his leadership the church had (in July last) a very successful celebration of its organization thirty years ago.

The present officials of the church are: Rev. Magnus Larson, pres.; Chas. Nelson, v. pres.; Emil Carlson, sec'y; Chas. Olson, treas.; Waldemar Marker, choir leader; C. A. Sandgren, Sunday school superintendent; Chas. Nelson, J. F. Chindstrom, A. Hagwall, C. S. Almgren, Adolph Marker, Anton Peterson, Albert Peterson, deacons; C. A. Sandgren, C. P. Carlson, Gust Cederholm, L. Bohlin and Israel Hagstrom, trustees.

THE ZION CHURCH

On the fourth day of October, 1894, the Zion Church (Mission) was organized by fifty-nine people, who desired to take a stand apart from certain ministerial tendencies which then disturbed the Mission Church. The sentiment leading up to this event is touched upon in the chapter containing comments and data from the Mission Church and so is also that part of Zion's congregational history which speaks of the project of reuniting with the mother church. On May 16, 1895, the Zion Church decided to apply for admission to membership in the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of N. America, which application was granted. Its incorporation under the laws of New York state was consummated in 1897.

Early in Zion's history the proposition came up that the congregation should build their own church edifice. This was done in 1896, the church—located on College street—being so far completed that fall, that on the 29th day of November the congregation could hold Thanksgiving service in the basement. The dedication took place March 7, 1897, with gratefulness and rejoicing. The church property was reckoned worth $17,000 at that time and it is all paid long ago. With only a small amount yet unpaid, the church now owns a fine parsonage on Allen street, which was purchased in 1911. The church property as a whole is valued at $35,000 this year. The membership is 488.

Members of the congregation, spiritually and mentally gifted, preached during the first year of its organization. They were: John Molin, Andrew Johnston, Leander Johnson, B. Otto Johnson. Student Oscar Palmberg was in charge during the summer of 1895. Rev. Albert Johanson, being called, came here from Minneapolis in October of that year and took up the pastoral work. With him as a leader the church advanced with great rapidity, materially as well as spiritually. As to the church business, he was a man of enterprise and decision, and as a preacher he is powerful, gifted and good. Late in the fall of 1900 he resigned his pastorate here, and Duluth, Minn., became his new field of activity. He is now in Moline, Ill.

THE ZION CHURCH

Rev. Constantin Olson was called from Chicago in the summer of 1901 and became Rev. Albert Johanson's successor. A few months before Johanson resigned, the church had engaged a new organist and choir leader, John A. Haag, of Buffalo, N. Y. in place of John Syren, who had charge of the church music from the organization of the church, and up to the time when the proposed consolidation with the Mission church was turned down. Rev. Olson remained six years, removing to Minneapolis June 1, 1907. Much

church work was done during his time; the great pipe organ was installed in connection with the decennial celebration in 1904; and in consequence of great financial efforts, the church

REV. ALBERT JOHANSON

mortgage could be burnt on December 5 of the same year in which Olson moved away.

The next regular pastor of the church was J. M. Westlund, who, after an interim period of three months, took charge September 1, 1907, temporarily for eight months at first, and then permanently for two years, or until in June, 1910, when he moved to Omaha. For one year after that date the church was served temporarily again by John Eklund, then a member of the church.

In the meantime a call was extended to Rev. David Brunstrom, President of Walden College in McPherson, Kansas. He accepted and came here at the end of the school year (June 8, 1911), remaining in charge ever since. The church has found in him a man of refinement and scholarly attainments, an efficient businessman and God-fearing preacher. Under his leadership the church is celebrating its twenty-years jubilee these days, and his predecessors, Johanson, Olson and Westlund, are here assisting. It is a reunion and revival jubilee they are having now in the Zion church.

The present organist and choir leader is Arthur R. Göranson. His father, N. R. Göranson, held the same position for four years (1908—1912), succeeding John A. Haag, who resigned June 1, 1907. John Hagelin has been called upon to act as interim leader more than once. The choir of this church and its subdivisions have attained a high degree of musical efficiency. The Sunday school, the Ladies' society, the Young

REV. DAVID BRUNSTROM

People's society, the Association of Young Men, the Benevolent society, and the membership as a whole, are always eager in activities that harmonize with the call of the church.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

CHAPTER XII

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE is an inland lake, comparatively small in size but internationally famous through the unique educational Chautauqua Institution on its panoramic shores. Nestled in among hills along the outlet of this lake, lies Jamestown, a city not so historic, maybe, as its Virginia namesake, but a better representative of modern American industry and of immigrant thrift, a place to which one can revert with pleasant recollections, having once visited it, and entertain no regrets for permanently remaining there.

Jamestown is widely known as a beautiful city, very desirable to live in and work in, a "Pearl City" as it were. The many smokestacks from the numerous factories make the valley look bluish gray at times, but this trifling annoyance will be abated in the near future. To compensate for it, we have, along with the industries, the many monumental churches and magnificent business blocks, hotels and schools, city, state, government and society buildings, public library, etc., the beautiful residences, paved and shaded streets, pure water, natural gas and a healthy climate, electric illumination and a park-like appearance on all sides, all conspiring to make Jamestown not only a thrifty community but a most attractive one, to which sons and daughters of "Mother Svea" are still irresistibly drawn.

Twenty-five years ago (i. e. in 1889), when the present writer arrived here, the conditions were the same, some of them, though, awaiting a fuller development. At no time since then, until this summer, has the writer had any idea of writing their history. His first impression of the general appearance of the city in its central parts remains, however, quite vivid. But the following sketches have a few years' wider scope on either side of the year mentioned.

Over the hills beyond "Busti street" (Forest Ave.) a wanderer approached the city on a crisp morning in the fall of the year mentioned. A glorious sunshine spread a hue of exquisite beauty over the panorama of the city. As the oncomer walked down the avenue, the sky line took on—then as now—quite a metropolitan appearance.

He was very much impressed with the beauty of the place. The Warner residence at the foot of the hill (now the Warner Home for Aged People) had then lately been built and its color scheme and architecture gave vent to the thought that wealth and good taste were not foreign to Jamestown.

As he reached the triangle called "Brooklyn Square" to this day, the overbuilt fountain in the center of it was sure to meet the eye of the thirsty "knight errant", strayed from the home of his uncle, Gustavus Anderson in Sugar Grove. On his right, in walking up to the spring, was the new Gifford block, a more imposing structure than any other in town and built on the site of the old "Ford block", where Allen & Grandin had a woolen factory. On his left huddled a row of low frame buildings, not looking over-respectable. They were called "Hemlock Row" and were used mostly as saloons. A decade or so later they were razed by fire.

Humphrey House appeared then about the same as now, and so did the blocks on the same side that tapered the "Square" off into Main street. Otto Wiquist and the late Hon. J. Emil Johnson had just established themselves as merchant tailors there, and John F. Peterson was a shoe dealer close by, with C. W. Swanson as clerk. Elof Rosencrantz, the hardware dealer, was there, in the Broadhead block, and with him C. A. Lundquist. It was before they as partners built the Rosencrantz, now Lundquist block on the other side of the street, next to the Outlet. The Warner block from the R. R. to the outlet was new, and contained the citys most pretentious dry goods store of Hevenor Bros., with Charles A. Krantz as clerk. Among the present merchants in this block are Danielson's Music House and O. W. Wiquist. An addition was

C. A. LUNDQUIST

built over the outlet later which is now occupied, amongst others, by Colander and Philblad and the Brooklyn Restaurant.

Across the railway tracks and next to it on the right, one found "Door-Johnson's" establishment for making and selling doors, sashes and frames, etc. The same building, a large two-storied frame one, on the site of the present Arcade building, contained also J. T. Söderholm's grocery store, with John Rapp, Chas. I. Johnson and John W. Swanson as clerks. Soderholm conducted, also a boarding house on the second floor. Once at an incipient fire, the writer called this building a fire-trap and ramshackle. This piqued Soderholm, and when next seeing the offender, he rebuked him in these words: "You would be glad to own such a ramshackle." When it entirely burned down a few years later, in 1896, there were, however, some of the inmates who perished in the firetrap.

The heart of the city was reached, but not over brick or cement walks, for of such there were none anywhere before late in the nineties. Board walks alone lined the streets, and they were often quite dilapidated, if not entirely lacking. An undersized street car, drawn by a team of horses, tried to climb the Main street hill but couldn't, until a third horse was attached. There was no paving, of course, and after heavy rains the street crossings were unfit for ordinary passage.

On the right side of Main street, going up, one found at that time a merchant tailoring establishment at number 102 conducted by A. John Peterson and Swante A. Melin as partners. The late John E. Hultberg, a strapping and handsome Gothenburger, was clerking there, as was also James C. Peterson, the present head of the firm A. John Peterson & Son. A little further up where Anderson & Sandburg have their shoe store, the late Frank Johnson (husband of Mrs. Frank Johnson, the milliner) had a grocery store, and next to him Olof Lundquist, the hatter and haberdasher, was located, where of late years Gunnarson's toggery shop and A. F. Nelson's shoe store are doing business. On the opposite side of the street there were no Swedish business places, for the City Drugstore was not established by Winnberg & Batcheller until 1897, and where Axel Johnson's drugstore and J. A. Jacobson's book and paper store now are there was Dow's bank.

Above Second street there were no Swedish business place—except Alexander Johnson's restaurant and saloon under Mason's "beehive" —but there were Swedish clerks in most all the stores: P. M. Johnson in Sharpe's, C. A. Anderson in Dinsmore's, A. C. Anderson in Reed's (afterwards Ahlstrom & Abrahamson) —all three, dry goods stores on the left. In the remaining dry goods store, the Boston store, on the right—where A. John Peterson & Son now are—Manley E. Johnson and John Burklund were clerks. Of clothing stores there were Proudfit's at the present stand, with our solitary Norwegian Oscar O. Olson as "Swede" clerk, and Whitley's (now Jones & Sharf) with Gustaf Anderson as clerk. It is noteworthy that all these clerks are successful business men in their chosen branches today, Oscar O. Olson excepted who chose a political career and was Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for a number of years.

On the west side of Main street, between Second and Third, in those days was Fred A. Fuller's jewelry store, now owned by F. L. Nordstrom, and C. J. Anderson's shoe store on the corner was a bank.

Ohlquist & Johnson's clothing store was owned by J. B. Alden, Mr. Johnson himself selling ice in those days, a business in which the Johnson Ice Company enjoyed a monopoly for a long time. Mr. Ohlquist held a clerkship in Goldstein's "Marble Hall", another clothing store across the street, just about where the Anderson Brothers dry goods store and the Bank of Jamestown now are. Arvid N. Lundquist's haberdashery was then called "Broadhead's store", being run by Cobb. The present Swedish American Bank building, with its offices for the Swedish Vice Consulate, is erected in place of a frame store building, then owned by Frank A. Thomas. It burned twelve years ago together with the adjoining Merz building, and some people hoped that the very old frame building next to it, "the Burch block," would share its fate, so a modern brick block would be rising on this the most desirable business corner in town. But the old "Burch" stuck and was remodeled. In 1889 one Sears and the table manufacturer L. C. Jagger were there as druggists, but they sold out shortly to C. A. Swanson & Co., who have conducted a lucrative drug business there ever since.

North of Third street there were some stores, none of special note, and are not specially remembered by the writer . All he recalls of Main street north, is that over the crest of the hill, beyond Sixth street, lay "Africa", the negro settlement, where in slavery days many a fugitive had found a hiding place. Westward on Third street from Main the busi-

ness section extended only as far as Cherry street, Hayward's hotel (the present street car waiting room) being the only business block beyond. There was no Wellman building, no Abrahamson building, no Lillibridge building, and no Postoffice. The Postoffice occupied rented quarters on W. Third street, first in a building nearer Main street and later in the corner section of the Gokey building (corner of Cherry street). The "Gokey building" was a pretentious structure in those days, rising five stories high, built partly with Medina sand stone front. Fire razed it all less than ten years ago together with its neighbor across the street, the Sherman House, Jamestown's leading hotel since its erection in 1880. Samuels' Hotel, with twice as many stories as its predecessor, is erected since then on the site of the old Sherman House

Oscar F. Strandburg's music store in the Prendergast building was not yet established, although it now for some years has occupied a leading position among business establishments of that kind in western New York and western Pennsylvania.

Third street, east, had about the same appearance as now, to Spring street, but there was no City Hall, no Lyric Theatre, no Salvation Army building and no Telephone Exchange. A hotel called Jamestown House, which burned in 1891, occupied the site of the present Lowry building. The meat market near to Main Street was Fabian Sellstrom's and where the jeweler Eric Dahlgren now is Major Hiram Smith had an insurance office. There were no Swedish partners in the Gage Furniture Co. On the south side of the street, in the Ellicott building, Mrs. S. E. Melin had her millinery parlors. "The Fair", which Clarence Hultquist now conducts at 18 East Third street, was then located on Main street, next door to Alden's clothing store. Mr. Hultquist was clerk in the "Fair" then. The City Hall lot was occupied by an old private dwelling, belonging to L. D. Taft. —At the junction of East Third and East Second streets the beautiful American M. E. church had just been built.

On West Second street there wasn't much business. The "Allen Square" complex was about the same as now and on the opposite side of the street were the newspaper offices of the Journal and the Chautauqua Democrat. What is now Elof Wicander's cigar factory served then as an office for one of the city's prominent men, the late Robert N. Marvin. Joseph Bergwall's printing establishment, which now occupies the North East corner of Washington and West Second streets, wasn't there at all, but was just beginning to grow, very humbly, in the basement of the Prendergast building, Northwest corner of Main and West Third.

Second street, east, is a very much transformed street since twenty-five years back. There have been so many fires along that thoroughfare. On the corner opposite Swanson's drug store, was Tew's bank; in 1889 Jones & Audette's dry goods store didn't exist. Next to the bank was Jamestown Pharmacy, owned jointly at first by C. A. Hult and C. A. Swanson, Hult becoming its sole owner after Swanson had bought out Sears & Jagger across the street. John M. Winnberg who was drug clerk in the "Pharmacy" went with Mr. Swanson into the other store. Adjoining the drugstore was Palace Hotel, bought some time afterwards by J. T. Söderholm. Where the jeweler S. A. Anderson now is, A. W. Ljungberg had his general, variety and paper store, and next to him, where Jaderstrom, Lundquist & Moe now are, there was a hardware and paint store, owned then by Prosser, who sold out some few years later to Henry Johnson. On the other side of the alley, where the new store of the P. M. Johnson Drygoods Co., is rebuilt lately, Frank A. Thomas & Son had their grocery store, adjoining the Opera House, where the first store (counted from Main street) was a drugstore, with handsome Lawrence Jones as clerk.

In front of the Opera House was the only street paving in town at that time, a privately laid pavement of wooden blocks, on which we will cross over to the "Bush block" with Axel F. Johnson's drugstore where Peterson & Youngquist now sell shoes. Victor Linnander kept a wholesale liquor store next door, and on the second floor, over where Andy Westrom is now, the Swedish weekly "Our New Home" had its composing and pressroom. The paper was printed on its own press in those days. John Gelm owned the western end of the block and his meat market was on the ground floor, where Anderson Brothers now are. In the east end of the Burch block extending along East Second street, Charles Wahlgren had his shoe store then, and a smaller room west of him was used for a while by the publisher of Our New Home as a sort of handy place or office, where subscriptions rolled in, and the business of the paper in general was transacted.

But if we retrace our steps—beyond Pine street was the Vandergrift block, just erected on a lot said to have been, originally, about six feet higher than the street. It was a "swell" block,

and its store rents considered too expensive then for Swedish merchants. Now C. J. Anderson sells shoes, Hammerstrom & Freed drygoods, Gustaf Anderson clothing and Nord Furniture Co. furniture in stores in this block, besides which the editorial and business offices of the Vart Land are on the second floor, also the offices of the S. A. Carlson Co., (insurance) and Peterson & Johnson (real estate). On the opposite or south side of the street was Gron Brothers livery barn, until it was replaced a few years ago by the big Boston Department store (Manley E. Johnson and Peterson Brothers, owners). The Fredrick block, to the east, where Martin Nelson, the dry goods merchant, and Nelson & Lawson, shoe-dealers, now are, was built in the early nineties and had for its first store tenants S. E. Melin, merchant tailor, and C. A. Okerlind, haberdasher.

East of the Fredrick block was, then as now, the Ahlstrom Piano factory, the business of which was established by. C. A. Ahlstrom, in 1875. This is now the oldest business establishment in town excepting that of Wm. Proudfit.

In the low brick building opposite—called the "Jones block"—there were in the early nineties two Swedish stores, a shoestore which successively had Oscar E. Lindbom, Anderson & Grip and C. F. Wahlgren as owners. Afterwards it became Lindholm's variety bazar. C. A. Johnson's fruit and candy store was a book store, run by F. A. Andreen, and after he had removed to Chicago, it became a millinery store owned by the Danielson sisters. In Andreen's bookstore was the business office af Vart Land, before it was consolidated with Our New Home in 1891.

In its earlier history East Second street consisted chiefly of a row of livery barns, carriage shops and smithies on its south side. Ahlstrom's piano sales room and factory was the only business block for a long time. Looking across the street in 1889 from the present Rathskeller, one noticed the foremost among the establishments named, Marcus P. Jacobsen's carriage manufactory, which was made over into the City Hotel, when Mr. Jacobsen decided to retire. East of Spring street there was no Amidon block on the north and none of the blocks on the south side of the street, and of course none of the many Swedish merchants who are located there now. They need only to be mentioned in order to be recognized as prominent: F. A. Johnson, grocery; The Bernhard Hardware Co., J. D. Johnson, paints and wallpaper; O. F. Larson, Art store; Scholin Furniture Co.; Johnson & Bard, shoes, etc. Approximately on the spot where O. F. Larson's art store now is stood a small frame shack, used as a photograph gallery, first by Aug. Nelson and afterwards by his brother-in-law Carl Holmquist, the latter moving into grander quarters when the brick block was erected on the spot.

The Allen-Callahane block, which was erected last year and where Frank Nelson has his furniture emporium, occupies the identical space "McLean's livery" previously did. That building was erected in 1890, and the store rooms were at once occupied by undertaker C. J. Malmberg, coming from Worcester. This was before Henderson & Lincoln became owners of the undertaking parlors in the Vandergrift building, an establishment which only lately was removed further east on the street, to the Wilson homestead. Opposite McLean's was a long three-storied wooden hotel building, then called the National and later the Commercial. Part of it is still standing, being used (partly) as a boys' branch of Y. M. C. A., to which organization it belongs, together with the fine Y. M. C. A. brick building now occupying the corner. The stores of the Y. M. C. A. building, fronting Second street, are occupied by John Burklund, drygoods, and Mrs. Frank Johnson, millinery. Further east, on the south side, was Chas. A. Berg's bakery, a remarkable place, where the boss was an enthusiastic amateur singer, and so were his two journeymen, Martin Bergsten and Axel G. Lofgren. Van Every & Probst use the building for a hardware store now.

The building on the corner of East Second and Institute streets was called the Rundquist block, the late Assessor Andrew Rundquist being the owner. Henry Anderson, who has his barbershop there now, had learnt his trade some time previous to 1889, and he gave the travel-stained wanderer from Sugar Grove his first shave in Jamestown, the execution taking place in the Humphrey House barbershop.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO *(Continued)* CHAPTER XIII

THE previous remarks about the business section of twenty-five years ago are not exhaustive. From the nature of the subject they couldn't be, especially in the comparison of the past with what supplants it in the present. Unavoidably therefore some of our present Swedish merchants are not spoken of, although they may be fully as representative as those who are.

Outside the business section there are two streets that are preeminently "Swedish", both showing forth great changes that have come over them in the past quarter century. One of them is Chandler street—the "Swedish Church street"—the other one Willard street, the great artery of Swede Hill.

When one saunters out East Second street, past the magnificent home of the Norden Club on the left, opposite Institute street, and there beyond the imposing Grammar and High school complex to the right, one perceives when reaching Chandler street that it now has a natural and convenient approach. It wasn't always thus. Lawyer Bootey's house, the first one to the right, stands now level with the street, but in the early nineties the lot was filled in with 2,000 loads of dirt, about a man's height. A corresponding raise of the street was made when it was paved afterwards. The great filling in can be approximately gauged at the Swedish M. E. church, where the foundation masonry is now covered up to the window sills of the basement.

Further down, where the hill commences, the street was, before it was paved, almost impassable in spring and fall, on account of quicksand. Besides, it didn't cross the railroad under the tracks, but on grade, which precipitated its lower end into Winsor street and there it ended. What was called "Chandler street extension" for some years, existed only as a pathway, and a couple of logs provided pedestrians with a very primitive means for crossing the creek. That part of the street which runs between Allen street and Barrows street bore the name of Scott alley.

During the quarter century four new Swedish churches have been erected on this street, yea, five if we count the Zion church on College street, less than a stone's throw from Chandler street. The four churches are provided with new parsonages in close proximity, all handsome, roomy and up-to-date. (The Zion church is the only one not having its parsonage in the immediate neighborhood of the church edifice.)

The Swedish M. E. church, the first one reached of these churches, was erected in 1891, approximately forty years after the nucleus of the congregation held its first meetings in the basement in the old wooden church on the opposite side of the street, now the Unitarian church. The parsonage is on the same lot, but facing Foote avenue. When the writer came here, the Methodists were worshipping in their old frame church, which stood exactly where the Swedish Baptist church is now. Their parsonage was then what is a neighborly boarding house today. The Baptists, as a matter af fact, bought the old church after the Methodists had evacuated it, and used it as their house of worship, until they built their present handsome church and parsonage on the lot, in 1906—07.

After passing the Methodist church and Foote avenue, in going down the street, one reaches the Mission parsonage and church. Both are imposing and have for some years replaced the frame mission house, with the preacher's residence in the rear, which occupied the church lot in the early nineties. Further on one comes to the First Lutheran parsonage—not the strikingly magnificent and up-to-date manse of today—but a good-looking frame building, quite well up to the requirements of earlier years. Inside the yard fence stood four balsam trees, of which the two last ones were used as Christmas trees in the church the winter previous to the erection of the new parsonage. To Dr. Hultgren they were, undoubtedly, valued reminders of sighing pine forests in his native parish. Any one who looks down Center street can see the old parsonage there, the first house to the right. In 1912 it was moved thither, to give room for the new one.

The grandeur of the present First Lutheran church with its spacious grounds bears no resemblance whatever to that low and narrow church which stood on the lot prior to 1893. Neither was it built on the corner, for there stood the Eagle hose house, now on Winsor street, and beyond that, two private dwellings between Center street and the church. East of the church was the Grant residence in a large orchard, which is now filled with a new street and at least half a dozen dwelling houses.

The residences of Fred R. Peterson and Chas. Carlson adorned the street already then, but the newer ones of C. A. Morse, C. J. Anderson, D. Lincoln and Ernest Greendahl are later additions. The residence just east of Alpaca street belonged then to F. A. Thomas and was considered a fine place. It was the hospitable home of a prominent family. Next to it was an equally prominent and hospitable home, that of A. John Peterson and family.

A noteworthy residence on the north side, east of Cross street, was the Bemus homestead, in the center of a spacious orchard. Some few years ago that house was cut in twain, and two ordinary dwellings were made of it. Together with four or five new houses they fill the site of the old orchard now.

On the opposite side of the street was "the Spook house", where the residence of Wm. Björk has been erected in later years. Whether on account of the quicksand in the hill or because of faulty construction is hard to tell, but that house always seemed unable to remain erect. Some part or other was always leaning over and on the verge of tumbling down. No one lived there for a long time previously to its being razed.

As stated before, there was in 1889 no Chandler street from Winsor street across the Outlet. A path and driveway led up to the Norquist factory, then a four-story frame building situated some few hundred feet east of their present Factory No. 1. But a row of dwelling houses sprung up in the nineties along the "Extension" and along "River Street", so there was on the flats a residence addition to the city. A good deal of it went, however, in connection with the disastrous fire which laid the Norquist factory in ashes in 1904, and the remainder met its fate of extinction when the new Norquist factory, the Erie freight station and C. A. Lindbeck's planing mill were erected along the street.

During the past quarter century, the residence outlook along Willard street may not have changed to the same large extent as the street itself. But many handsome dwelling houses have gone up there as well as elsewhere on the Hill, especially during the last ten years. The "gateway to the Hill" was then as now dominated by a furniture factory; it was the Breed-Johnson factory then, the oldest furniture-making establishment in town, founded 1823 and with Augustus Johnson a member of the firm since 1884. The long two-story building which was afterwards called the Hult block and the Triangle building at the corner of Allen street, were erected in those days by Peter Sandberg, who built up lower Willard street in those days and made a business street of it.

The present times being filled with war and rumors of war, it may be of interest to mention, that diagonally across the street from "the Triangle" stood during the first decade of the present century the only "fort" Jamestown ever had.

Ten or fifteen years ago no one ever dreamed of getting Willard street paved and street cars running to the top of Swede Hill. Some grading of the street had been done, of course, but in spite of it, the street was still very steep at the foot of the hill, especially as Allen street had been cut down to a low level, the excavated dirt being used to fill in adjoining swamp land. In consequence of this, Willard street was in bad shape at the bend all the time. There was no curbstone and no semblance of a junction with Allen street. The upper sidewalk on that street (after being laid once) looked as though it was stuck into the hillside and ended there—i. e. it led nowhere. Every rain that came dragged a new portion of the Willard street dirt road across the private property on the corner and across Allen street into the creek.

Those most concerned begged the Common Council for relief, but in vain for a long time because nobody seemed capable of hitting upon a plan for constructing the junction between Willard street and the dug-out Allen street. The houses at 511 and 513 Allen street were built with the ordinary raise above grade in those days, and they still indicate how low Allen street was in the nineties. The rains continued their spoilation of Willard street. A voting booth, erected by the city west of Allen street, bulged towards the creek and formed an ominous-looking "knee" with its middle part. The whole hillside pushed the house creek-ward as well as the street.

The present writer after becoming a member of the Common Council in 1901, proposed that a buttress or retaining wall of concrete be built up against Willard street to hold it, also a cement stairway to connect the "amputated" sidewalk on Allen street with Willard street, fifteen to twenty feet above. The proposition seemed feasible to the Council as well as to the Board of Public Works, and City Engineer Dalrymple was ordered to draw up plans and have the work done, under the supervision of the Board of Public Works.

It so happened that the city engineer mentioned had ideas of his own as regards the survey of the city. He started out to make over its map and was going to pull Allen street toward the west, three or four feet at least—which would have located the westerly street-line close up to the houses of Mayor Samuel A. Carlson's father and of Mayor J. Emil Johnson's father-in-law. That couldn't be, of course, and the next city engineer jerked the street back in its old place. The retaining wall D. had had a chance to locate, however, according to his own ideas and thus the wall was "in the street", when one goes by the survey of Dalrymple's predecessor, George Jones. On account of a long and severe illness, the council member who proposed building the retaining wall didn't come near it or see it until some time after it was completed.

But his unselfish desire to remedy an existing bad road condition was to have a regrettable sequel. The projector of the idea of a retaining wall was taking a decided stand regarding certain public and semi-public matters, about which the majority preferred to have the wool pulled over their eyes, and the position of the retaining wall became a mighty lever for downing him. It was almost as though the mixing of the concrete had been done by him and done improperly. All kinds of ridicule was heaped upon him and his "fort", which stood and did good service, as intended, until both Willard and Allen streets were paved.

Allen street being gradually raised so as to be equally serviceable at the junction with Willard street, the former need of a retainer for the latter street was about to be eliminated a few years ago. The practicability of a retaining wall, as at first suggested, didn't, however, suffer elimination and still survives, the only difference being that the wall is now on the outer edge of the sidewalk, and those who scoffed can walk up to Willard street on an incline instead of on a stairway. When in 1913 the old "fort" had to go over the parapet facing the creek, it cost the city more money to dislodge it than it had cost to build it.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN CHAPTER XIV

THAT the Jamestown Swedes have been quite active in mercantile pursuits is undoubtedly gleaned from incidental notes on storekeeping in a preceding chapter. There has been a steady progress in this field from the time of Sam Lawson (see chapter II). A few additional details regarding this progress are contained in the following.

The first Swede to have a business of his own in Jamestown was John Gelm, who in 1850 at the age of ten came from Hessleby to Hessel Valley, in company with his parents, Anders P. and Sarah Gelm. In the fall of 1866 he located in Jamestown and established a meatmarket which he, except for two or three periods of absence from the city, conducted up to 1890, when Mayor Oscar F. Price appointed him Chief of Police, G. serving as such to his election for sheriff of Chautauqua county in 1894.

The first Swedish couple who devoted themselves to business here on their own account were A. J. and Maria Brockman, who, after coming to America in 1864, opened up a grocery store here in 1868. Mr Brockman's health failed him, however, and he died in 1877, having sold his business to J. T. Söderholm some time previously. Mrs. Brockman, on the other hand, lived on, honored and active, to the end of the century. She was liked by everybody who came in contact with her, for her generosity as well as for the cheerful unconcern with which she mixed Swedish and English. "Cheese-ost" for instance, repeated after her innumerable times during her green old age, was never intended for a ridicule of her, but is a sample of her unconscious humor.

The next Swede in the local mercantile arena was the many-sided Conrad A. Hult who commenced selling men's clothing and furnishing goods shortly after his arrival here in 1872. He was never a clerk in some Yankee's store, as the others were who in the seventies started in business on their own hook.

Three or four years after Hult had started—let us say in the Centennial year (1876) or about twenty-five years after the first influx—the list of Swedish businessmen in Jamestown showed forth quite an increase. Beside Hult, the clothier, there were then: Olof Lundquist, hatter; F. L. Nordstrom, shoe-dealer (not the jeweler F. L. Nordstrom of today); Jonason & Beurstedt cigar dealers and makers: A. W. Ljungberg, general merchandise and newspapers; J. T. Söderholm and F. A. Thomas, grocers; S. E. Melin, tailor; Paul Rosencrantz, photographer, and S. J. Rapp, shoemaker. Some others who still were clerks but became their own storekeepers shortly afterwards, are Axel F. Johnson, drugs; Wm. T. Hjorth, drygoods, Elof Rosencrantz, hardware, and Victor Linnander, clothing.

Speaking of clerks, it is interesting to note that about that time there was a mercantile firm here who advertised themselves as being able to sell their wares cheaper, because they didn't employ any Swedish clerk, to whom they would have to pay a high salary. Being well paid, the young Swedes were enabled to strike out for themselves sooner.

Among the afore-mentioned people there were none who came so near being a "merchant prince" as John T. Söderholm. Genial and well liked as he was, he saw his grocery business prosper, and the selling of foodstuffs was not divided up among so many in those days. A majority of the Swedes, and many Yankees, were customers in his store; and in the eighties it was a common saying among all classes that John T. Söderholm also sold "jolly old herring" at ridiculously low prices.

Söderholm was a lover of music and of scenic art, being for instance a close friend of that lovable prima donna of Swedish extraction, Ulle Akerstrom. But it was not as such nor as a grocer that Söderholm was to bring about his most noteworthy achievement. Posterity will know him in the first place as the founder of Stockholm on Chautauqua—that most attractive aggregation of summer homes on the lake which well-to-do Jamestown Swedes now own and occupy during the torrid season.

This beauty-spot was up to 1888—89 nothing but a tract of undrained marsh-land. But that winter, after he became the owner of it (at first in conjunction with A. John Peterson), Söderholm undertook to fill in and drain it and otherwise prepare it for the real estate market. The abundance of shade trees which now cover the "Point" were, when the writer first saw them. nothing but saplings, planted by Söderholm's own hand. Several of his friends and associates began buying lake front lots, and Söderholm quite soon had the pleasure of seeing a

number of neat summer cottages cluster around his own.

Söderholm was less fortunate when he, after having sold out his grocery business, undertook to establish the Brick-yard as a new business enterprise in Jamestown. He was "long-headed"—mentally, although not bodily—and foresaw the importance of brick manufacturing for building and paving purposes in this growing industrial center. But he wasn't keen-sighted enough this time to protect his own interests by acquiring control, and consequently he lost in making brick the greater part of what he had made in selling groceries. When Söderholm passed out in 1899 he didn't possess much more than his beautiful city residence and the cottage at his beloved Point Stockholm.

Excepting Söderholm we find no one else standing forth more prominently among our pioneer business men than the late Elof Rosencrantz. Possessing a good common school and business education when he landed, together with an abundance of energy, pluck and common sense, and good habits, he was destined for no failure. He began clerking in the hardware business, first for Farnham and then for Sprague, with whom he stayed until he embarked for himself. How he succeeded in the hardware business is well known. In real estate he was equally shrewd, likely augmenting his fortune from that source.

Elof Rosencrantz, upon his arrival here affiliated at first with the Methodists, but subsequently he withdrew and became a staunch member of the Mission church, the latter being much indebted to him during its years of establishment and young growth. He never sought public office,being elected and reelected, however, on a non-partisan ticket, to the Board of Education for a number of terms. In his domestic life there was no flaw; in business strict integrity was his practiced motto. Socially being aggressive in temperament, he often incurred enemies, but let it be said that upon his demise in 1912 his merits far overshadowed his blemishes, and he left a vacant place in the community that but a small number possess the ability to fill.

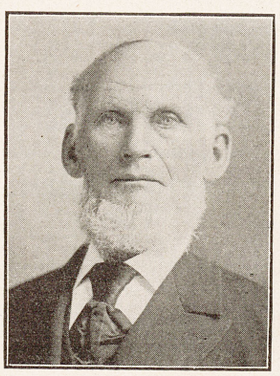
In ever increasing numbers the Swedes have taken up new mercantile enterprises during the past twenty years. The story of this increase must of necessity be confined to a few statistical details. In his chapter on the Swedes in the History of Chautauqua county, published in 1894, Olof A. Olson informs us that up to that time there had been ninety-five Swedish businessmen or firms in Jamestown. Seventeen of them had closed operations, however. Before the hard times of 1893 there were, he says, eleven groceries, ten meatmarkets, two hardware stores, one drygoods store and several shoe stores owned and operated by Swedes. At the same time there were twenty-three female and seventy-eight male clerks among us in Jamestown.

It would also be too much for our present scope, here to give a detailed description, even though it be very condensed, of our Swedish business people (large and small concerns) of today. The City directory seems to indicate that there are at least 300, in round numbers. And the Swedish clerks are a legion—a legion of honor, to be sure—but the former need of them on account of their familiarity with two languages isn't as urgent as it was once upon a time.

What the Swedes have accomplished furthermore as clerks and merchants in Jamestown may, finally, to some extent be found interwoven with the biographical sketches which are expected to accompany this history.

Those of the colony are not over many who are established locally in such occupations as require a college education, or a thorough special training of some kind. It always has been that way. Olof A. Olson records two Swedish lawyers, three doctors and one dentist as practicing here in 1892. The practicing Swedish physicians are today four in number, while the legal fraternity has four representatives among our people and the dentists two.

Elliot M. Peterson, oldest son of the pioneers Frank and Charlotta Peterson, was the first Swedish doctor in Jamestown. He was well liked and had a lucrative practice when summoned away by death in 1887. Dr. Finke, hospital steward in the Civil war, never did practice. In the early nineties Dr. C. E. Lundgren was located here and had a large clientele. He died



Frank Peterson, Father of Elliot M.

The Late Elliot M. Peterson M. D.

in Washington, D. C., only a few years ago. The Swedish physicians who administer to Jamestown's medical needs are at present Axel V. Grafstrom, Elmer A. Jones, John W. Nelson and Milton Johnson, of whom the three first ones have been practicing here about fifteen years or so, the last one about five. Dr. Johnson is grandson of Brita Stina Johnson, spoken of among the pioneers in the first chapter. Charles E. Anderson established himself as a dentist in

AXEL V. GRAFSTROM, M. D.

his home city twenty-five years ago, but his colleague E. T. Johnston, who was born in the Swedish Lutheran parsonage at Chandlers Valley, is a new comer comparatively.

Already forty years ago Olof A. Olson did good service for the Swedes as an attorney. He is still active in his profession besides being a private instructor in English. For nearly thirty years Fred R. Peterson has been prominent in the legal profession—and Charles Wiborg the same since the closing years of the nineteenth century. The latest Swedish addition to the legal fraternity is D. Lawrence Carlson, youngest brother of Mayor S. A. Carlson. He was admitted to the bar in 1913. Clayton M. Jones is also one of our later progressive attorneys.

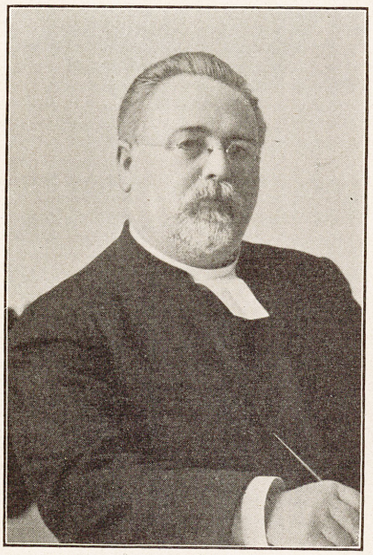
Olof A. Olson, in that chapter on the Swedes which we have previously referred to, speaks of Mrs. Charlotte Bergman as being one of the professionals at that time (1892). This was in a certain sense true. He defines her as a "specialist", and says furthermore in description of her: "Her taste for medicine was early developed, and she is the discoverer of the "Bacilli Destroyer" and "Lung Restorer" known extensively even in Europe, and she discovered a "liquor cure" while in Sweden." The facts in the case are that these claimed discoveries had no foundation in truth, and after having exploited Jamestown, Cleveland, Pittsburg and McKeesport for two or three years, Mrs. Bergman was obliged to withdraw to a less conspicuous field. Her son, Joseph Bergman, came back here some ten years later and allowed old and new acquaintances to believe that he had struck it rich in Alaska and was several times a millionaire. He didn't spend much money, though, and when the late Elof Rosencrantz proposed that he, being now a millionaire,clear up his mother's debts, he courteously declined. It was related afterwards that Joe really had been in Alaska, but only as a fish dealer at Juneau, and he was at the time of his visit a real estate agent in Los Angeles and San Pedro, Cal. He was no millionaire, only at best a soldier of fortune, whose maternal heritage was gab in no small degree.

The discovery of a "liquor cure" was almost a profession in the early nineties. Two such cures, besides Mrs. Bergman's, were "discovered" here, and the inebriates had a hard tussle with them for a while. One of these "cures"—a promising "gold cure" to many—was even taken over to Denmark and Sweden, but failed, of course, in gaining a successful introduction. The would-be introducers were Victor Holmes and Dr. John Fredrick Haller.

Holmes was an enthusiastic temperance worker, and there was no flaw in his business integrity nor in the professional status of Dr. Haller; they were only, like hundreds of others, completely taken in by the prospect of coining money by curing drunkards. Haller was never a practicing physician here, but a popular young man of many sided activities before he went away to study. Among other things he did was the publishing and editing of the Swedish weekly for a while, changing its name from Folkets Röst (The Voice of the People) to Vårt Nya Hem (Our New Home). Haller established himself as practicing physician in Providence, R. I., after he got his diploma, but moved

later to Brooklyn, where he died five or six years ago.

Haller was also a newspaper publisher in Providence for some time, and in just that line of business activity two other Jamestown boys have established themselves successfully in an other city. They are Oscar E. Lindbom and A. A. Anderson, of whom the former began publishing the Svenska Veckobladet in McKeesport, Pa.; in 1891, the latter becoming the accomplished editor of the paper in 1897. Another Jamestown boy, who now holds a most responsible editorial position, is Dr. L. G. Abrahamson. He is editor-in-chief of the denominational weekly Augustana, official organ for the Swedish Lutheran Augustana Synod. The late Rev. M. J. Englund, than whom no one ever



REV. M. J. ENGLUND

could write more entertainingly, was his associate editor for some years, and let us reckon him as a former Jamestowner too, since he was superintendent for the Gustavus Adolphus Orphanage twenty-five years ago. —Our esteemed former townsman C. J. Berg is now a successful newspaper publisher in Wellsville, O.

Rev. C. J. Bengston, the present editor of The Lutheran Companion, is another Jamestown boy, whose literary talents the Augustana Book Concern in Rock Island, Ill., has made good use of for many years.

Within the ministerial profession many Swedish young men have gone out from Jamestown to labor in other fields. Because he was born in these parts (in Chandlers Valley) during the two years of Rev. Jonas Swensson's pastorate here, we are justified in including among them the late Rev. Dr. Carl Swensson —son of Jonas Swensson—and he was easily the foremost representative of Jamestown as regards educa-

REV. DR. CARL SWENSSON

tional work combined with religious activity. To his enthusiasm, perseverance and dominant will is unstinted praise due for the foundation and success of Bethany College in Lindsborg, Kan-

REV. DR. L. A. JOHNSTON

sas, now recognized as one of the best educational institutions in Swedish America as well as in the West in general.

We are equally justified in claiming the present president of the Augustana Synod, Rev. Dr. L. A. Johnston of St. Paul, Minn., as one of our own. He is the son of that Fredrick Johnson who is spoken of in the first chapter as being stranded in Buffalo and afterwards settling in Chandlers Valley, where Dr. Johnston was born. His brother Manley E. and three sisters became resident members of our colony years ago. — Fredrick Johnson was the first male Swede who worked in Jamestown.

Among ministers from Jamestown who are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, there is no one more prominently mentioned than Rev. Wm. C. Bloomquist. He was a clerk here before studying and becoming a minister in 1896. For eight years he has served the Swedish M. E. Bethany church in Chicago most successfully, one of the finest Swedish Methodist church edifices being built there during his pastorate.

In the legal profession only one Swede from Jamestown is recalled as having gained prominence elsewhere. His name is Charles A. Ogren, who after having been euchered out of a nomination for City Clerk, removed to New York City, where his talents have gained him appreciation and success both as an attorney and as a businessman.

This chapter commenced by speaking of John Gelm as Jamestown's first Swedish business man, and fittingly may these sketchy remarks be concluded by mentioning Lieut. Commander George E. Gelm, who enjoys the distinction of being the only one of Swedish extraction who has attained so high a rank in Uncle Sam's navy. He is the only son of the ex-sheriff, and Jamestown is as proud of him as is his father. He has made a swift career and is very prominent in society and in naval circles.

REV. WM. C. BLOOMQUIST

FRATERNAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES CHAPTER XV

THE general popularity attained by fraternalism toward the close of the nineteenth century, couldn't but leave its impression on the Swedish population here. Jamestown has, in comparison with other American communities, a proportionally larger number of secular organizations, more or less "secret" and composed exclusively of Swedes. They have all done much for the city and colony, either for mutual assistance or in the furtherance of some other special object. The writer is not placed in possession, however, of much late information as to these societies and can therefore give only the merest outline of the secular organizations that exist today.

"The Old Sick Benefit Society" is already spoken of. The next Swedish organization was "Vega", a life insurance and benefit society that came into existence December 28, 1880, with twenty-four charter members. The first officers were: President, Conrad A. Hult; v. pres., Mrs. Augusta Melin; orator, John A. Bruzellie; sec'y, August Johnson; fin. sec'y, A. W. Ljungberg; treas., Adolph Rehn; chapl., C. P. Löfsten; conductor, Wm. Bergquist; inner guard, P. M. Johnson; outer guard, Olof B. Sjöbeck; trustees, S. E. Melin, J. Fred Sellström, G. Fabian Sellström. "Vega" was affiliated with the "American Legion of Honor" and had paid out over $27,000 insurance money to relatives of deceased members before surrendering its charter fifteen years ago. —Another insurance society was "Linnea", organized by forty Swedes in 1887, under the jurisdiction of the now defunct Equitable Aid Union of America.

In the great cause of temperance Jamestown has had quite a number of Swedish societies which stand forth as forces arrayed against the drink evil. "Scandia" was the first one of these temperance lodges, being organized in 1883, with P. M. Johnson as its first president. Prominently identified with the temperance cause through this society was in the early nineties August A. Anderson, now editor of the Swedish Weekly in McKeesport, Pa. In the Keystone state he is by this time recognized as one of the most active and influential temperance workers of the state.

Of American fraternal orders there is none more generally known and appreciated than the Knights of Pythias. Jamestown lodge, K. of P., was organized in 1886 and consisted then exclusively of Swedes, which element still predominates. —The Odd Fellows are international in the scope of their activity, and their ritual is translated into Swedish. Monitor lodge, I. O. O. F., which was organized April 19, 1911, is composed exclusively of Swedes and uses the Swedish translation of the ritual of the order.

In the musical realm—the pleasantest field in which to practice and demonstrate sociability —there have been, since the days of "Freja" and "Brage", not so few organizations which have cultivated Swedish instrumental and vocal music. The church choirs, bands and orchestras are now permanently organized under efficient leaders—Thorstenberg, Lindgren, Hanson, Göranson and Marker—but besides them we have had and have several singing societies, clubs, and mixed choruses for special occasions, of a secular nature. The Golden Cross Quartet and the Amateur Society were singing in the late seventies, and after a long period of lagging musical ardor the Pacius Singing Society came into existence in the spring of 1891, with A. J. Lannes as its first president; A. G. Löfgren, sec'y; J. A. Bergwall, treas., and C. J. Berg, musical director. On the Pacian membership roll were then among others: C. R. Stahre, E. A. Gustafson, Martin Bergsten, Jonas Nyberg, Albert Johnson, Fritz Andreen, Carl Holmquist, Emil Stenbom, C. A. Okerlind and Charles O. Anderson.

The society flourished for eight years under the enthusiastic leadership of C. J. Berg (now of Wellsville, O.). Of him his friends in Pacius used to say in those days, that it was as great a pleasure to the leading baker to take his "high C" as it was to his delivery horse to "see hay". The horse was balky, but took his hay readily, even though it may have been tough. Many successful concerts and entertainments were given locally by this society, and twice "Father Berg" took a sextet of his boys out on a concert tour through Pennsylvania. —The name of Pacius was adopted after the Finnish composer who gave to the Swedes and Finns the first and most familiar melody to the national air "Vart Land" (Our Country).

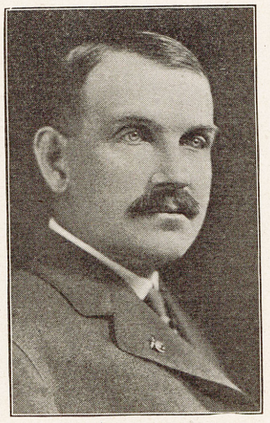
One would be at fault not to mention J. A. Eckman in this connection. From the year when he located here (1890) and became organist and choir leader in the First Lutheran Church, he has contributed in an eminent degree to the high

class and excellence of music produced in Jamestown. Besides what he did ex-officio in the church, he started in with organizing and directing the Chautauqua Maenner Chor, which for some years appeared with success on many public occasions. Large choruses, or choral unions, sought him out as a leader. His most pretentious work along these lines was, maybe, the cantata that he composed in 1901 and brought out at the dedication of the grand organ of the First Lutheran church. The Orpheus and the Aeolian quartets were under his leadership about that time. Under his direction the Swedish Glee Club made so great a progress that they

J. A. ECKMAN

in 1899 dared to invite the American Union of Swedish Singers to hold their national conclave here two years later. At that event J. A. Eckman was leader of the united local singers, A. G. Löfgren treasurer for the organization, C. A. Okerlind secretary, J. M. Winnberg president, and the late Arvid Åkerlind director of the united chorus. The grand concerts were an unqualified success and are still considered unsurpassed as musical events by our local connoisseurs. Lyran (the Lyre) and the Harmony Singing Clubs are our present organizations of Swedish singers and will no doubt attain equally good results some day, but they will have to work.

The Scandinavian Temperance and Benevolent Society has been emulated during the past twenty years by a number of organizations whose aim is the same—namely rendering sick benefit and funeral aid, with a leaning, however, toward more secrecy and ritualism along the line of American fraternal orders. Extended comments would require greater familiarity with their history; but this lacking, may it suffice at this time to state, that all these societies have done much good in the form of mutual assistance. It isn't overstating the facts to assert that more than $150,000 have been distributed by them in benefits, aid and charity. The Swedish Brotherhood



J. M. WINNBERG

OSCAR PALM

was organized by twenty-five men March 1, 1895, and the Swedish Sisterhood a year later, or Feb. 26, 1896. On Nov. 14 of the year last named twenty-seven people organized the Hundred Members' Society for the purpose of rendering financial assistance upon the death of a mem-

ber. To this society women are admitted as well as men, and contrary to what the name seems to indicate, the membership is unlimited.

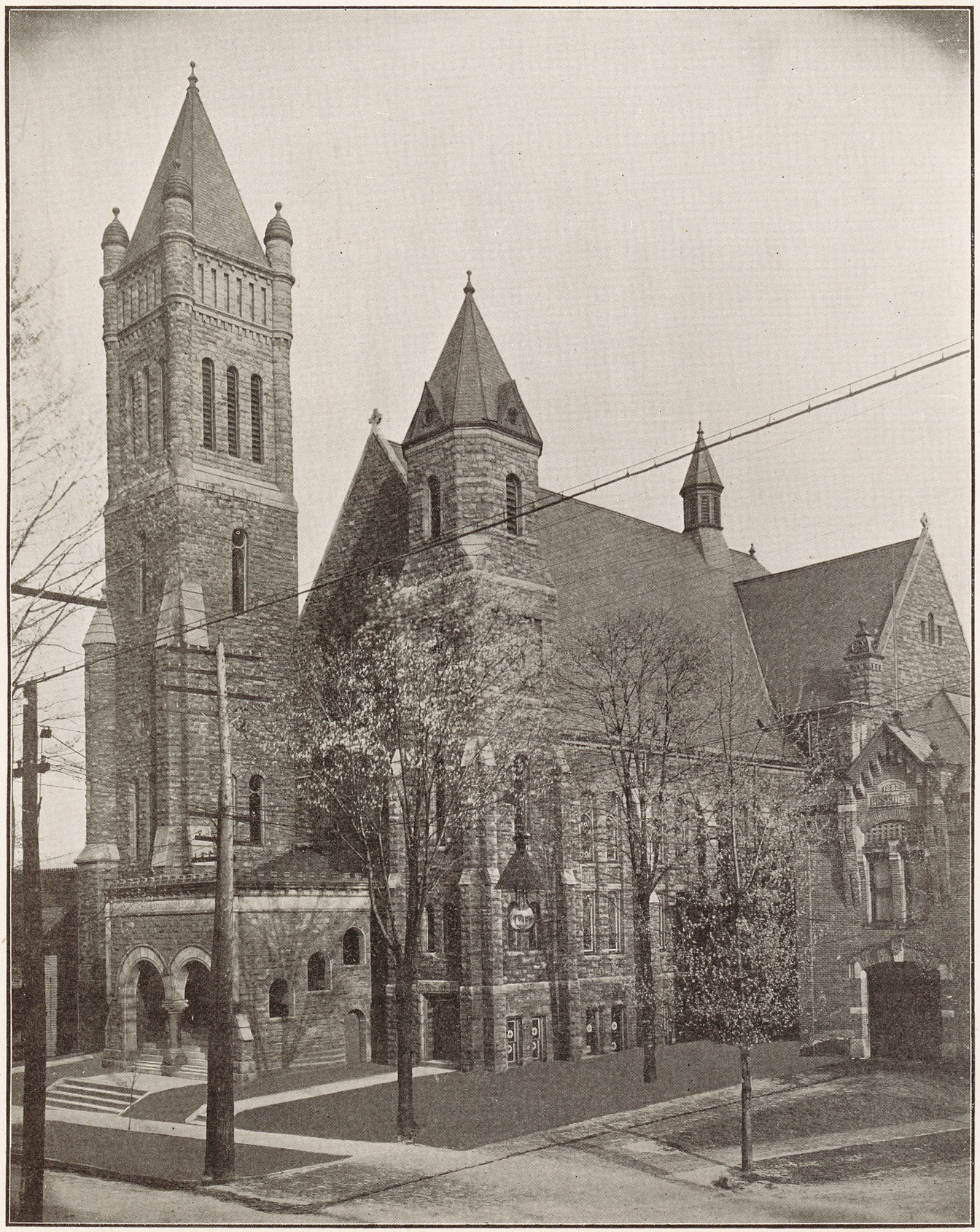
Two Swedish fraternal organizations, which have extended their sphere of influence from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, are the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America and the Order of Vasa. The former was evolved by the active mind of the late Judge John H. Sandström, of Warren, Pa.; the latter had its origin with some brotherhood enthusiasts down in the New England states. Of each organization there are two lodges in Jamestown, one for women and one for men. The S. B. of A. lodges are "Leif Erikson" (male) and "Unity" (female), the former being organized Nov. 30, 1897, and the latter March 29, 1898. Within the Brotherhood these lodges are each the largest in their class. In regard to the fundamental organization work in the two lodges as well as in the Brotherhood, the present writer did a considerable share of the same. One of the local members is Oscar Palm, who through faithful work has gained great prominence in the order. As its Supreme Secretary he now enjoys a national reputation.

The two Vasa-lodges, "Thule" and "Flora", are yet comparatively young benefit societies, organized in Dec. 1907 and April 1908 respectively. With zeal and success they are demonstrating the elevated principles set forth in the motto of the order.

As Jamestown is visited every summer by thousands of Swedish tourists from all parts of the country, the two national organizations just mentioned have recognized the advantages of Jamestown as a convention city, and the Order of Vasa held its Supreme Lodge convention here in 1913. The S. B. of A. has met in Supreme Lodge convention here three times—in 1899, 1902 and 1911. —General Swedish reunion festivals or "Swedish days" were arranged with success in 1889 and 1895.

The fraternal organizations were at first strenuously opposed by the clergy, but they grew in spite of it, probably mainly on account of the benefit provisions made in their by-laws. Subsequently the churches saw this advantage and began adopting the mutual aid idea and organizing their members into sick benefit societies and for the relief of relatives of deceased members. These aid societies within the churches are at present as prosperous as the outside organizations.

The foremost secular organization today among the Swedes of Jamestown, is the one that came into existence last. The Norden Club, whose magnificient home is depicted on the front page of the cover of this book, was organized in the fall of 1911. Its members are diligently building up the colony as well as the community.



THE PRESENT FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH

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RECENT CHURCH HISTORY

CHAPTER XVI

OF all dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports." These words, quoted from George Washington's Farewell Address, are as applicable individually and in a civic sense today as they were to national conditions of more than a hundred years ago. In relation to the Swedes of Jamestown and the present, it may justly be said along similar lines, that what is solid and lovable in their character, elevating and instructive in their relations with their fellow- citizens, beautiful and pure in their domestic life, enduring and successful in their enterprises, also shows their support and zealous care for their church and their ardent devotion to their religion.

Rev. Dr. C. O. Hultgren's principal labors in and for the First Lutheran church are set forth at some length in a previous chapter. The next important event in the history of this church—after the withdrawal of the charter members of the Sw. Lutheran Immanuel Church—was the decision to erect a magnificent cathedral (of Medina sandstone) in place of the old frame edifice that had now proved inadequate to growing needs. The new church was planned and its foundation laid while Dr. Hultgren was still in the prime of his manhood, alone attending the pastoral duties among his numerous flock. With imposing ceremonies, the cornerstone to this temple was laid July 13, 1893, by the Right Rev. K. H. Gez. von Scheele, D. D. Ph. D., Bishop of the diocese of Wisby, Sweden.

The great building enterprise, together with his unremitting regular work as pastor, began soon afterwards to tell of years that were more and more waning for the dutiful Dr. Hultgren. During his last year as active pastor, after having served his numerous flock continuously for thirty years, he had a permanent assistant in the arduous and much varied work. Rev. Victor Tengwald was called from Buffalo, Feb.. 27, 1894, to render such assistance, but he did not remain very long. Dr. Hultgren's health continuing to fail he felt compelled to entirely resign from his important work, the resignation being reluctantly accepted Sept. 18, 1895. A lasting honor belongs to the church for voting unanimously at the same time to pay him a regular annual salary of $700 as pastor emeritus during the remainder of his life.—(After the demise of Dr. H. his widow receives a pension of $200 annually from the church.)

After Rev. Tengwald had entered upon his duties as pastor's assistant in 1894, the work on the erection of the new church was taken up in earnest, so much so that in the summer of 1895 the congregation could begin holding services in the basement. During the interim period, from the laying of the foundation, the congregation still had been worshipping in the old church, the same having been removed for that purpose to the rear part of the lot.

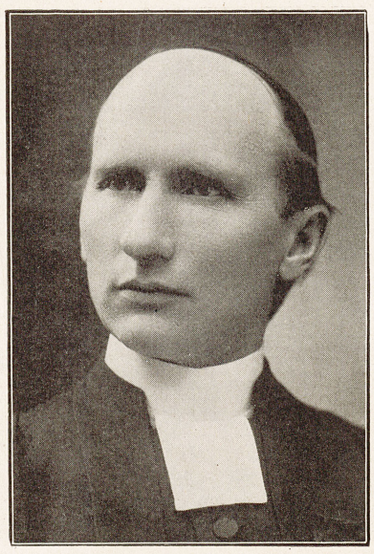
REV. VICTOR TENGWALD

It is still well remembered how the years previous to and after Dr. Hultgren's resignation were dark and gloomy on account of the financial panic with its paralysis of industries and stagnation of business, with failures, destitution and want in its wake. Calls were extended to several pastors to succeed Dr. Hultgren—Drs. Carl A. Swensson, S. G. Öhman, and C. M. Esbjörn successively—but three times the church received a declining answer. At last Rev. Julius Lincoln, then of Meriden, Conn., was called. He accepted and took charge of the church and its affairs, June 17, 1896.

A herculean task was set before Rev. Lincoln from the start. The church was only half built, no building operations had been undertaken for upward of four years and the church was in debt for $35,000. Activity, sacrifice and development, however, immediately became quite noticeable under his leadership. The young pastor (not yet twenty-five years old) proved himself ably competent to put the business machin-

ery of the church in a safe and smooth running order, and the consequence was that the congregation, with all its subordinate church organizations, took hold again with energy and ardor, so that in the spring of 1901, when the aged and beloved pastor on the 9th day of April departed from all that is earthly, there stood forth in all its grandeur an edifice practically completed at a cost of $100,000.

The year of 1901 is a memorable one in this church, not only because Rev. Dr. Hultgren passed beyond in that year, but also on account



Dr. L. G. Abrahamson, who acted as Bishop v. Scheele's guide during his visits to America

of the Augustana Synod meeting here again, in June, when the faithful and beloved friend of the church since back in the sixties, the Rev. Dr. Eric Norelius, then President of the Augustana Synod, preached the first sermon (the "Synodal Sermon") in the beautiful auditorium of the church. Later in the year (on Sept. 22), the dedication of the completed church took place, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Dr. L. P. Ahlquist, President of the New York Conference, assisted by the six Swedish Lutheran pastors in the Jamestown district. A month later the Right Rev. Bishop von Scheele, of Wisby, Sweden, visited the church for the second time, bringing words of greeting and cheer from the late King Oscar II, whose personal representative he was.

Future historians will record in detail the unbroken advancement and prosperity of this church in the twentieth century. Only two or three further events will be mentioned here. In 1906 the church erected an imposing memorial granite block over the grave of Rev. Dr. C. O. Hultgren in Lake View Cemetery, and in 1907 the organization of the church fifty years previously was duly observed with a grand semi-centennial celebration. In 1912 a new parsonage was built, at a cost of $13,500, and the valuation today of all the church property is estimated to be about $135,000.

Of the present energetic and able pastor it is still premature to write encomiums. He isn't much over forty, being born Sept. 20, 1872, near Lindsborg, Kansas, in which college town he commenced his studies, and where he after having been ordained Lutheran minister (at the age of only twenty-one years) took up pastoral work as the assistant to the late Rev. Dr. Carl A. Swensson.

In the "political" chapter Dr. Lincoln has already been mentioned. Outside of church affairs and politics his honorary positions have also been numerous, and as an orator he enjoys a well deserved and enviable reputation. His powers as such became more generally known for the first time at a banquet for Congressman

REV. DR. JULIUS LINCOLN

Warren B. Hooker some fifteen years ago, after he had succeeded in getting an appropriation for a government building here—and, by the way, it is ten years this fall since the Postoffice was completed. Rev. Lincoln's speech on that occasion

was assuredly a masterpiece of oratorical art, in which he, with reference to the Swedes' love for the Old Country and the New, brought out the simile of "mother" and "sweetheart" most exquisitely. Dr. Lincoln's eulogy over President McKinley at the memorial service here shortly after his assissination in 1901, is another jewel in his casket of oratorical gems.

Lincoln's oratorical powers had their expression in English, of course, at these occasions. But he is equally eloquent in Swedish. May it be stated in this connection, that the time is at hand when no minister belonging to a Swedish church organization in America, can get along very well without being in possession of equally fluent use of both English and Swedish. All our local Swedish pastors are good speakers in either language.

THE SWEDISH M. E. CHURCH

Again it may be called remarkable that the older one of the two pioneer Swedish churches (i. e., the Methodist church) has had six pastors, while one has remained in charge of her sister church—the First Lutheran—for the past eighteen years. The Swedish M. E. pastors, after Alfred Anderson was assigned in 1880 to another charge, were first O. Gunderson for three years and then Dr. Wm. Henschen for one year. The latter was for years one of the foremost men within Swedish Methodism. Having received his Ph. D. degree from the University of Upsala in 1863 he further pursued his studies for two years at the University of Berlin, Germany, after which he emigrated to the United States in 1870, and was accepted into the Methodist church in 1875. For three long periods (twenty-six years altogether) he acted as editor in chief of "Sändebudet", the official organ of the Swedish M. E. denomination. He has also been superintendent of the Theological Seminary at Evanston, Ill., and has upon two or three occasions been assigned to important conference charges. Superannuated upon his own request at the conference in Jamestown in 1911, he is now enjoying his otium cum dignitate on his pleasant country place near Chesterton, Ind. Last year his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of "Jubilee Doctor of Philosophy."

In the fall of 1884, Rev. Richard Cederberg became Dr. Henschen's successor, and he is still in active service in Sweden. O. F. Linstrum became his successor in 1886. The pastorate of Rev. Linstrum is especially noteworthy, for it was during his time the present handsome church was erected. He worked in confidence and prayer early and late, never sparing himself. The congregation was not stingy or slow either but generous and sacrificing, and hence the great

undertaking was carried through with success. —L. is now stationed at Oakland, Cal.

When the church was almost completed, Linstrum was ready to give up this charge to his successor, Nels Eagle, who was named for this place Sept. 14, 1891. Dec. 6, the church was dedicated. Eagle was a forceful preacher and church leader, and his unassuming ways gained him many friends even outside his church. As a matter of consequence there was a great increase to the membership. The new parsonage was also built during his four years' stay in Jamestown.

In the winter of 1902 Nels Eagle arrived home to Brooklyn (where he was then in charge of the Swedish M. E. Immanuel church) from a tour in Egypt and Palestine. During this journey he had contracted what was diagnosed as smallpox, and he expired unexpectedly on the 10th day of Feb., 1902, in the very prime of life. To the church is was an irreparable loss, the sadness of which still lingers.

The deceased pastor had, as stated, a host of friends in Jamestown. Among them is Theo. Carson, who has drawn the following graceful word miniature of him:

"Eagle was an orator born—fearless, forceful, convincing and eloquent. The church had seldom empty seats and was often overcrowded. He held his audience spellbound, and seldom could one spy another consulting a time-piece. In society or on the street he was unconventional, and when he shook your hand and looked you in the eye, it gave emphasis to his utterance. Like another Swedish minister, who came shortly after him and is still here, he discarded his clerical garb when on the street, which apparently draws people closer and more firmly cements friendship and confidence."

When Eagle moved to Worcester, Mass., in 1895, Rev. J. O. Nelson came here in his place, but he didn't remain more than a year. Rev. Julius Lincoln became pastor of the First Lutheran church during that year. N's demise occurred in the fall of 1911, and the manner of his death was deplorable. On Sunday, October 23, on his way home from an evening service in Western Springs, Ill., he was run over and killed by a railway train.

K. H. Elmstrom, a former clergyman of the state church of Sweden, was assigned to this church in 1896, and he remained two years, after which the conference appointed him editor-in-chief of the official weekly—"Sändebudet"—which position he held for four years. He is still pastor loci in Evanston, Ill.

Elmstrom becoming editor, G. E. Gordon was stationed here. He attained his status as a Methodist minister in Sweden, emigrating in 1893 to the United States, where his first charge was in McKeesport, Pa. Both he and his family were very much liked here. The financial situation of the church became much improved during his pastorate. After four successful years he was sent elsewhere in 1902, but when he, some few years later, was stationed at Falconer and made district superintendent, it was as though the church in Jamestown had a beloved pastor back again. G. is now pastor for one of the larger Swedish M. E. churches in Chicago.

Gordon's successor was C. A. Seaberg, who is the only one who has served as long as "Father" Newman in the sixties—i. e., seven years. During his time the new pipe organ was installed, and the excellent instrument is now presided over by Gustav Lindgren, a graduate from the Royal Academy of Music in Stockholm.—Seaberg is at present in charge of the Swedish M. E. church in New York City.

After him came the zealous Wm. Swenson and stayed three years. He became generally popular, as president for the Jamestown Ministerial Association, composed of all the local Protestant ministers. Among the Swedish ministers he is the only one who has been so preferred—a noteworthy selection sixty years after the first poor immigrants were crowded together for prayer in the basement of the old church across the street from the modern church edifice where Rev. Swenson served. The sixty years' jubilee in memory of those times was held during Thanksgiving week in November, 1912, shortly after Rev. Eric P. Swan had taken up his labors here as Wm. Swenson's successor. Rev. Swan possesses many attractive traits, both as to personality and character, which will make his pastorate successful.

Finally a word or two about the Sunday school started so humbly in 1872 by Mrs. Maria Bergwall. Subsequent to her withdrawal we find Aug. Lund, Jacob Wiborg and John Wahlberg, superintendents, and for the last twenty-eight years Warner F. Liedblad has acted as such. A praiseworthy record, indeed. Numerous societies, incident to modern church organization, are active in the church, each and every one striving for upbuilding, maintenance, aid and holiness.

CHARITY AND EDUCATION

CHAPTER XVII

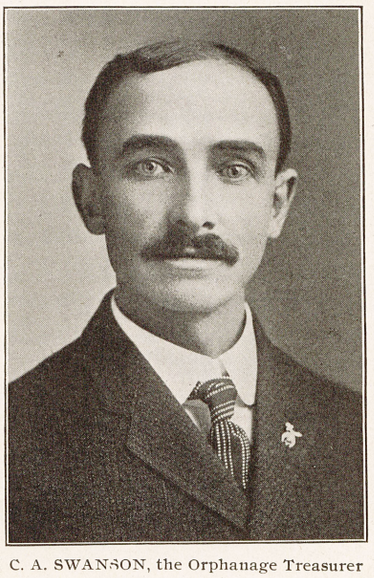
GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS ORPHANAGE

FOR about thirty years the Swedes of Jamestown—societies and individuals as well as the churches—have been giving generous support to a charitable institution of their own, named after the illustrious king-defender of the Protestant faith. It is a home for orphans and neglected children, located in the eastern part of the city. Passers-by have an inviting view of it when coming up to the city by the Erie railway or by trolley from Falconer.

The home is under the supervision of the state, but being established by the Swedish Lutheran N. Y. Conference, its administration is controlled by that body. For its maintenance and daily needs it is largely dependent, however, on voluntary donations from organizations and individuals, and no denominational or social barrier is known to exist among our people against rendering such support. But it is only just to add that the First Lutheran church has carried the heavier burden.

Inmates of the Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home grouped on the front steps of the main building

REV. C. T. SANDSTRÖM



C. A. SWANSON, the Orphanage Treasurer

The year of 1884 may be reckoned as the year of the Orphanage's coming into existence, for it was then (on the 4th of June) that the cornerstone of the main building was laid with appro-

priate ceremonies. Among the speakers upon that occasion was ex-Governor R. E. Fenton. On Jan. 27, 1886, this building was so far completed that the first orphans could be accepted. Since then 300 children have had their care and bringing up at the home, there being accommodations now for 75 children.

One who had much to do with the establishment of the home was the late Rev. C. T. Sandström, who as solicitor for the home in 1882 and 1884 succeeded in raising the necessary funds for commencing and completing building operations. As a solicitor he was aggressive and considered unsurpassed as such in his day, nevertheless always gentlemanly and wearing a "stovepipe". Rev. C. O. Hultgren became the first President of the Board of Directors, and local lay members of the same board were A. J. Lindblad, John G. Lonngren, and J. P. Samuelson, of Chandlers Valley. The present president is Rev. Dr. Julius Lincoln, and Chas. A. Swanson (the druggist) has been the orphanage treasurer for twenty-five years. The orphanage property (including 86 acres of land, part of it within the city limits) is valued at $55,000.

On the 9th day of July, 1885, the first Board of Orphanage Directors called Rev. and Mrs. T. O. Linell to become the first superintendent and matron of the home. In the fall of 1889 they were succeeded by Rev. and Mrs. M. J. Englund, and these in their turn by Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Rodell (from July, 1895, to Dec., 1897). Then the present superintendent and matron. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Swensson, came to the home and have remained in charge for seventeen years. They have proved themselves efficient. Mr. Swensson is a son of the beloved first pastor of the First Lutheran church and a younger brother to Rev. Dr. Carl A. Swensson, the late President of Bethany College.

That the work of an orphanage superintendent is exacting and highly responsible, goes without saying. John S. Swensson has spent his best years and given unstintedly of his manhood strength to the bringing up of others' children, providing them with a safe foundation for useful lives and an honorable citizenship. He has been an orphanage superintendent for twenty-five years; eight years at the Swedish Lutheran Orphans' Home in Andover, Ill., and here for seventeen years. During an interim period of five years he was business manager and treasurer for Bethany College, from whence he was called here. Mrs. Swensson has been his faithful helpmeet in the work all these years, first in Andover, then in Lindsborg where she was the lady principal at the college and now in Jamestown.

SUPT. JOHN S. SWENSSON

MRS. JOHN S. SWENSSON

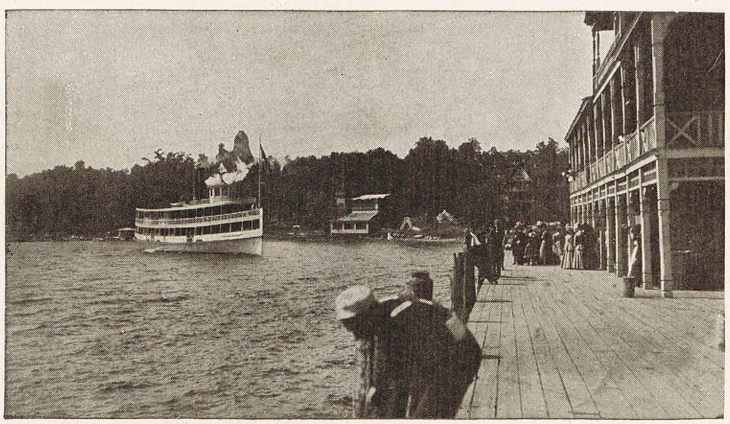
THE CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION.

An idea of unusually great value came to the surface in the early seventies when the minds of Dr. John H. Vincent and Mr. Lewis Miller evolved what has since been called the "Chautauqua idea", or movement.

This "idea" is a system for intellectual advancement, an educational scheme which combines vacation, home and correspondence instruction. Thousands upon thousands whose information in the literary or scientific field may

have been deficient, have had their neglected schooling thus supplemented.

The tangible evidences of "the idea" are in main gathered into the Chautauqua Institution, a "summer university", located on the shores of our beautiful Lake Chautauqua. There the business headquarters for the Chautauqua move-



STEAMBOAT APPROACHING PIER AT CHAUTAUQUA

ment are located, and thousands receive direct instruction there in the celebrated summer school every summer.

The grounds of the Chautauqua Institution are now easily reached by trolley or steamer from Jamestown; but forty years ago, when the above named gentlemen commenced to expand a Methodist campmeeting into an open air school of a couple weeks' duration, there was only steamboat communications with the inviting and extensive grove. It was called "Fairpoint" in those days. Churches and societies held their picnics there, and the Swedish Methodists even had property interest in a parcel of land up there, where they could hold campmeetings of their own.

What was "Fairpoint" in the seventies is now almost a small city during the summer months well drained and lighted, neat and orderly, and consisting of hundreds of residence cottages that border its shady streets. Buildings of an institutional and public nature are the Amphitheatre (with a seating capacity of 7,000), the Hall of Philosophy, the Museum, the Colonnade, the Hall of Christ, the Athenaeum, etc. Among the educational "structures" is also "the Holy Land",

"HALL OF PHILOSOPHY," CHAUTAUQUA

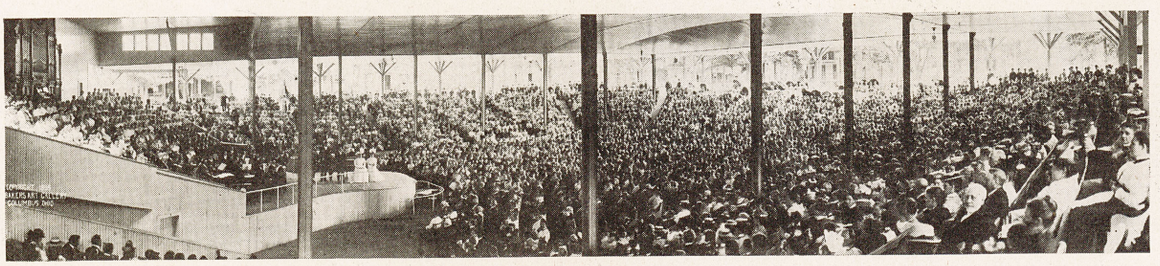
a fac simile of Palestine in stone, earth and plaster along "the Mediterranean"—represented by the lake.

The reputation of the Institution has made "Chautauqua" a household word among the educated classes everywhere. Distinguished speakers and leading educators are here every summer.

Prominent statesmen, presidents, governors, generals, appear on the Auditorium platform from time to time. Swedes who have stood there speaking to thousands are Rev. Dr. Carl A. Swensson, Rev. Dr. Julius Lincoln, Gov. A. O. Eberhart, of Minnesota, Mayor Samuel A. Carlson, Dr. GustavAndreen, Dr. E. F. Pihlblad, This has generally been in connection with some "Swedes' day"—for it is of late years quite a regular occurrence every summer that the Swedes of these parts gather for one day up at Chautauqua to enjoy the glories of a summer day in the intellectual atmosphere of the Institution. They have their singers with them then, and "Hear Us, Svea" or "Thy Portals Open Wide" reverberate through the groves as mightily as they ever do through Lundagård and Odinslund.

In the Chautauqua Institution's educational scheme its publications play a most important part, all of them being expositions of great scientific value. A number of textbooks (of the conventional form, or in the form of periodicals) are published here and used for study by the "Chautauqua Home Reading Circles" which are dispersed by the thousands all over the world. It is stated that more than 250,000 people have graduated from these "circles" after a course of study extending over three years. The managing editor for all the Chautauqua publications is Frank Ch. Bray, whose mother's parental name was Bergquist. Being a cousin of the present writer, and born in the parish of Sund, Sweden, she was one of those who came here in the early fifties. Both her parents having died of cholera at sea, the child was kindly taken care of by an American family. Grown to womanhood she married a Methodist minister.

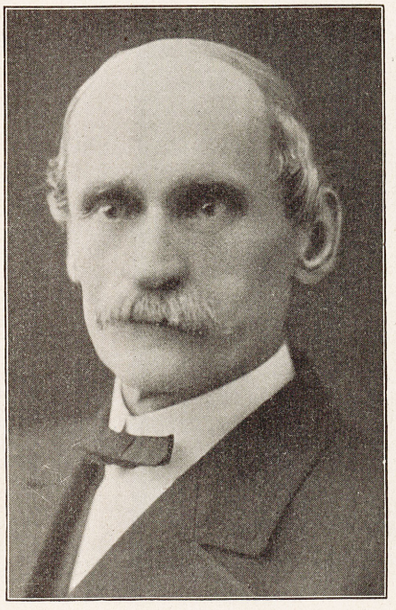
"HALL OF CHRIST," CHAUTAUQUA
(Erected by the Swedish Contracting Firm of Shellberg & Lindquist)



AMPHITHEATRE AUDIENCE—SWEDES' DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA

ATTORNEY CLAYTON M. JONES
President of the Norden Realty Company, Which Constructed the Norden Club Building

JOHN S. ANDERSON
President of Southern Lumber Co., and Director of Norden Realty Co,



J. D. JOHNSON
President of Swedish-American Bank
[*See Page 87*]

F. G. NORDSTROM, Jeweler

JOHN A. PETERSON
[*See Page 27*]

REV. ERIC PHILIP SWAN

REV. and MRS. FELIX V. HANSON
[*See Page 44*]

NORDEN CLUB By Clayton M. Jones CHAPTER XVIII

The Norden Club is a social organization composed of prominent Swedish citizens. The building which has just been completed is an imposing one and an ornament to the city of Jamestown.

The corner stone was laid on October 18th, 1913, with appropriate exercises, music by the First Luthern Church Band and Lyran Singing Society. At the corner stone laying appropriate speeches were made by Attorney Clayton M. Jones, president of the Norden Realty Company, which constructed the building, Mayor Samuel A. Carlson and President C. A. Swanson of the Norden Club.

At the time the corner stone was laid, the Norden Club had not been in existence three years, but the growth of the organization was so rapid and the interest of its members was so enthusiastic that the rooms in the Wellman Building were soon considered inadequate for the purposes of the Club, and the new building is the result. An extract of the three addresses delivered at the Corner Stone laying will serve the purpose of indicating the purpose of the Norden Club and the part which it is playing in the development of the community.

Mr. Jones's Address

"We are here assembled to lay the cornerstone of a building constructed by the members of an organization which is dedicated to the promulgation and practice of the finer things in life.

"The members of this organization are of Scandinavian extraction, but the great principles which band men together to erect a magnificent building such as this is to be are principles which are common and which are dear to all of humanity irrespective of religion, creed or nationality.

"By means of the beautiful and spacious quarters for the Norden club which this beautiful building will afford, the socializing influence which this organization now exerts in the community, will be greatly enlarged.

"The love of friends, of home and of country are great primeval passion. This building is erected as a monument to play its part in transmitting these finer feelings into a strong and virile American citizenship."

Mayor Carlson's Address.

"This is an age of organized activities, it is the organized forces within the fields of religious, political, fraternal, commercial and social endeavor to which must be attributed the advance of the civilization of our day and time.

"We are gathered here today to lay the corner stone of a building which is to be the home of the Norden Club of this city and in doing so it is eminently fitting that some form of public expression be given the character and admission of this organization.

"There was a time when so-called club organizations were conducted solely for the benefit of the priviledged class and along the narrow lines of exclusiveness and social cast. If I understand correctly the mission, the principles and the purpose of the Norden club, it is to be an instrument for the good of this whole community and a force in promoting the noblest in human character and the best in America citizenship.

"The Norden club derives its name from the land in the far north which has contributed to the world so much of music, of art, of science, and of literature.

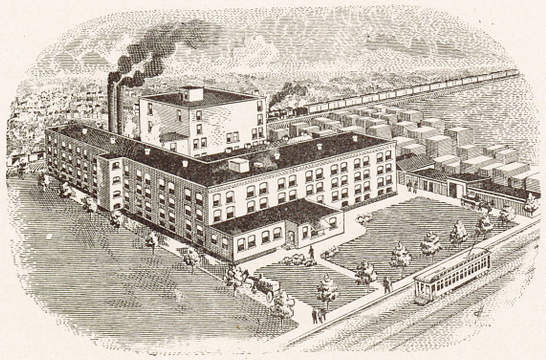
"Every well informed American knows that the assimilation of the sterling qualities of the people of the old world, and that in the great drama of human progress the Scandinavian people have played a conspicuous part.

"No one can study the nobility and the valor which characterized the brave Vikings without becoming better American Citizens.

"It is natural and proper that the sons and daughetrs of the north land should seek to keep alive the memories which cluster around the scenes where the gallant deeds of illustrious ancestors were enacted and concerning which the pages of history are so richly filled.

"There are today two million descendants of the noble Viking race who are now devoting their best talent, their energies, their skill, their thoughts, and their labor to the upbuilding of the institutions that make for the glory of the American republic. And one of the strongest evidences of the creative and the producing qualities of these northern people is found right here in our own city, where they occupy and undisputed place in the field of municipal, industrial and social progress. A long chain of industries extending through the Chadakoin valley tells the story of the meritorous accomplishments of some of these men who have achieved success in the face of the greatest obstacles.

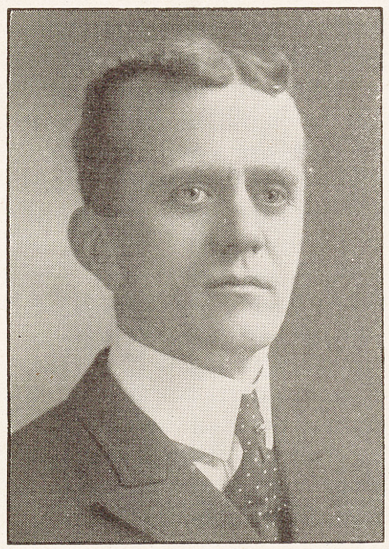
"In the construction of this building the Norden club makes a contribution which will add to the splendor of our city and when we add to the splendor of our city we are contributing at the same time to those elements that add to the greatness of the nation of which our city is a



Eckman Furniture Co.

Fancy Desks, Book Cases
Buffets, China Cabinets
and Other Cabinet Ware

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK



C. L. Eckman, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager

THIS COMPANY was organized in 1894 as the Breed-Johnson Furniture Co., succeeding the Breed Furniture Co., the oldest maunfacturing concern in Jamestown, having been founded in 1823.

¶ The name was changed to Eckman Furniture Co. in 1912, the principal owners having for several years been C. L. Eckman and J. A. Eckman.

¶ The company at present manufactures library, dining room and bedroom furniture in commodious factory buildings on Jones and Gifford avenue and the Erie railroad, the capacity having recently been increased to nearly double its former proportions.

¶ The present officers are

J. A. ECKMAN
President

J. A. PETERSON
Vice President

C. L. ECKMAN
Secretary, Treasurer and Manager

part and over which floats the starry banner underneath the sacred folds of which all enjoy the blessings of American liberty, and the opportunities offered in a land which is the hope and promise of the world."

Mr. Swanson's Address.

"We have come together for the purpose of laying the corner stone for this building, which is to be the home of the Norden club. As the name indicates, the organization which is to be housed within these walls has its roots in that portion of our citizenship which has sprung from the Northland and whose intention it is to preserve the best traditions of the far away former home. The long nights of winter in the land of the midnight sun are conducive to the cultivation of friendship and to the developement of social pleasures.

"Families and friends gather around the festive board and engage themselves in conversation and in the recital of the deeds of valor of their ancestors. By such days and evenings the drudgery is taken away from toil and the monotony of the darkness removed.

"The children of parents, who thus gathered in the old father-land wish to perpetuate in the new home this custom. For that purpose this house is being built. This building shall be dedicated to hospitality, congenialty, friendliness and as president of the Norden club, I now declare that the corner stone is laid."

The building is a model for convenient arrangement of Club rooms and the architectural design is destinctive. The Club rooms and the auditorium are all on one floor and occupying ten thousand square feet of floor space. The auditorium and club rooms arranged in such a manner that they can readily be combined with each other or isolated as may be desired.

On the third floor is a private hall and a dining room, together with the janitors quarters. The dining room is connected with the large kitchen on the second floor by means of a dumb waiter and also with the kitchen on the third floor.

The auditorium on the second floor is one of the finest in the city. It has a large stage and a balcony. The acoustic properties of the auditorium are excellent and especially adapted to concerts of every description. It also has a moving picture circuit. This auditorium when not used by the Norden Club, will be rented for public functions of every description. The floor of the auditorium is of especially selected timber and will be one of the finest floors in the city.

Connected with the auditorium is a large and well equipped kitchen from which banquets may be served. All the supplies for the club are brought in through the rear entrance to the kitchen. The Club Rooms proper are arranged in such a manner that they can be thrown open and combined with each other. They consist of a series of rooms along the entire front of the building. The entire Club House is equiped with a vapor system which also heats the five stores on the ground floor and the janitors apartments and dining room and hall on the third floor. The entire Club House is equipped with vacuum cleaning system, and modern lighting system.

The designs for the interior decoration of the Club House were furnished by Mr. G. N. Malm, the distinquished Swedish artist and are executed by Mr. Albert Johnson of this city.

When it became evident that the Club would be forced to take some action which would provide facilities and quarters for the Club in the future, the members held a meeting on March 1st, 1913 and empowered President C. A. Swanson to appoint a committee of five with full power to act in selecting a site and building a Club House. The committee appointed were John S. Anderson, C. A. Swanson, C. L. Eckman, Clayton M. Jones and C. J. Anderson. The committee at once resolved themselves into the Norden Realty Company Inc., becoming the board of directors of that corporation and electing Clayton M. Jones president and C. A. Swanson secretary. Almost the entire amount of money necessary to build the building was raised in a few days, the land purchased and on August 3rd, 1913 the contract for the construction of the building was let to the Jamestown Construction Company.

The Norden Realty Co., consists only of stockholders who are members of the Norden Club. It is safe to say that by means of the spacious quarters for the Norden Club that their beautiful building will afford, the socializing influence which this organization now exerts in the community will be greatly enlarged.

The officers of the Norden Club are as follows: C. A. Swanson, president; O. F. Johnson, vice president; J. A. Eckman, secretary; and C. A. Okerlind treasurer.

DRESSERS
PRINCESS DRESSERS
CHIFFONIERS
BEDS

ATLAS

BIG LINE OF THE EAST

CHEVAL MIRRORS
TOILET TABLES
WASH STANDS
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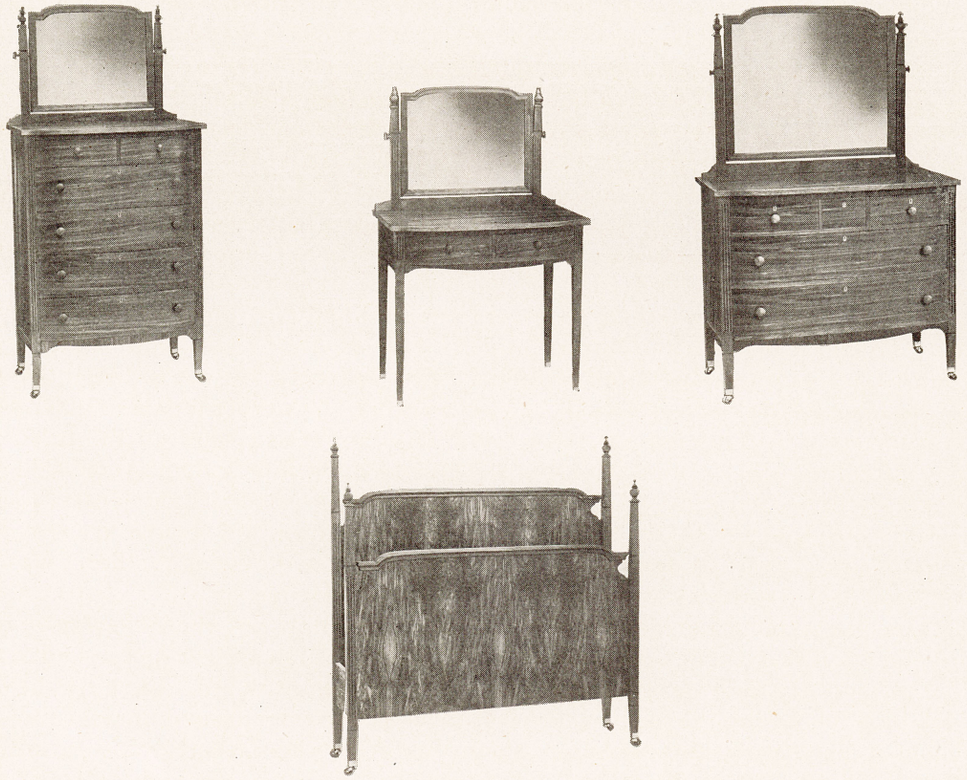
When you buy Bed Room Furniture ask your dealer to show you ATLAS BED ROOM SUITS—Made in all woods and finishes



No. 210 Suit

Atlas Furniture Company

Jamestown — TWO LARGE FACTORIES — New York

SWEDISH LIBRARY AND PAPER

CHAPTER XIX

By Olof A. Olson

IN 1873-74 there were two Swedish churches:—Methodist (organized 1852), Lutheran (organized 1857), two societies:—S. S. S. Brage (organized 1871), and the Swedish Temperance Society (organized 1872), two English daily papers, "Journal" and "Democrat", and a population of 6,000 to 7,000, of which about one-third were Swedes, in Jamestown.

John Edward Larson, a well educated Swede, came to my boarding place, at Andrew Sampson's, near the Lutheran church, 1873, and asked me to call at the Brage society. He said the members had requested this. I did. I was made a member by the gentlemen and ladies there, and it was a great diversion to me to hear their proceeedings, declamations and singing. I spoke to some of beginning a little Circulating Library among and for the members; some were in favor, but not a majority. I was then given from the funds of the society the loan of a small sum of money, and for this I bought cheap Sw. story books and was elected the first Librarian. They loaned books, all there were, and paid ten cents a week to read them, some of them put a "savings bank" on the library table and dropped money into it,—and after a while I paid back the loan to the Society—fund. The library paid for itself. This was in 1873, and was the first attempt of this kind.

Members of S. S. S Brage 1873-74 were: John T Soderholm, Axel Fr. Johnson, John Edward Larson, Lars A. Christofferson, Aug. W. Ljungberg and many others—with their lady friends. They liked the little library and perhaps its founder for they made me president of Brage. We bought a fine organ and Larson organized a fine choir and drilled them well. They declaimed, they read, they debated, they had social gatherings in their society.

Shortly after this the Temperance Society and the two Sw. churches procured books for circulating libraries, some of these books were better and more expensive than those I could buy for Brage.

In Brage we talked about the need of a Swedish paper in Jamestown. The society was in fine shape and I was much pleased to hear their meetings.

I began to look into the paper business myself. I wrote to about 11 Swedish papers in the U. S. (all at that time) for information. Many of them gave fine explanations, stating cost of publication and sending by-laws for instructions. I figured from this information, the probable cost of a four-page paper about 16x24 inches and thought it could be published for $40.00 to $50.00 per week. Members of Brage talked to the Temperance Society about the matter, and C. A. Hult, its president, and some others became interested Hult was going to New York, and he promised to make inquiries as to price for type, etc., at some foundry there. When he came back I called at his clothing store on Brooklyn Square, in March, 1874. He said type for the small paper would cost $800.00 and more, and he had given up starting a Swedish paper in Jamestown; said the "Journal" had offered him a column daily for Swedish print — if he would write it.

At that time all my calculations were perfected—and they seemed plainly capable of being carried out. My heart sank within me at Hult's words. My law-studies had been neglected for the investigation of this project, and I began to reflect that I must devote my time exclusively to the study of law, if I should ever be able to learn anything about it.

I left Hult's store, intending to go to the office and read law very diligently, to drown my sorrow. At this time there was a wooden bridge on Main street, south of the R. R. track. As I came upon this bridge a voice said to me in plain words:—"Du skall göra det" (you shall do it).

I stopped and looked around me; there was nobody on the bridge; there was nobody any where near me.

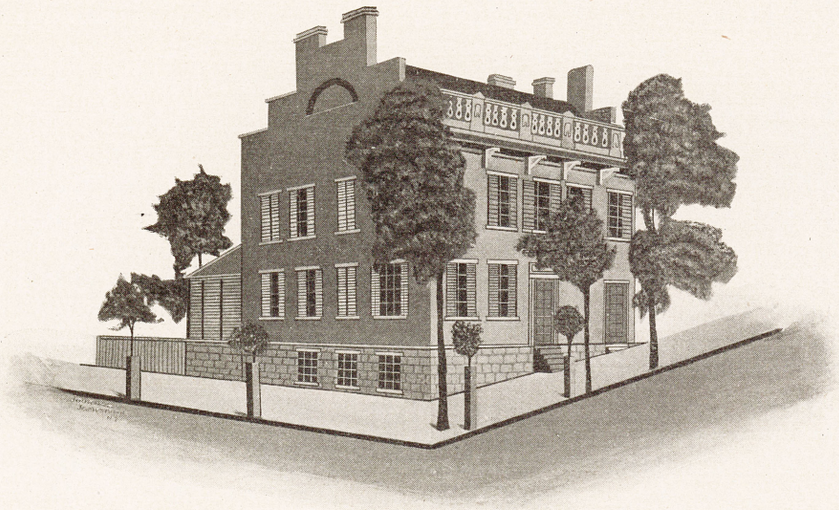
And this was the first time I became aware that I had an unseen guide and watch over me.

As these words were spoken to me and while looking around me for the cause of the sound of them, there came to me plain calculations, the modest pretensions and dimensions of the paper—and in a little while I could almost see boys offering the Swedish paper for sale on the streets.

I made about face on the bridge; went directly to Rev. Carl O. Hultgren on Prospect street; was well received by him. I asked him for paper and pen and wrote these words:

"All Swedes interested in having a Swedish paper published in Jamestown, will please come to the Sw. Temp. Soc'y's Hall, next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock."

By Invitation of MANY SWEDES."



ORIGINAL BANK BUILDING—1831

FOR eighty-three years this institution has transacted a general banking business in the same location, 201 Main Street

CHARLES M. DOW, President
HARRY P. SHELDON, Vice Pres.
FRANK W. STEVENS, Vice Pres.
FRED. W. HYDE, Cashier
ARTHUR W. SWAN, Asst. Cashier

The National Chautauqua County Bank

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Capital $250,000 Deposits $2,700,000

OLDEST AND LARGEST BANK IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

DIRECTORS

Shelden B. Broadhead
Winfield S. Cameron
Charles M. Dow
William T. Falconer
Fletcher Goodwill
Alfred E. Hall
Edward L. Hall
Elliot C. Hall
William H. Proudfit
Fred W. Hyde
Edgar P. Putnam
P. Frederick Simon
Harry P. Sheldon
Frank W. Stevens
Seth W. Thompson
James L. Weeks
Arthur W. Swan

MODERN BANK BUILDING ERECTED IN 1910

I handed the paper to Hultgren and said: "Will you read this next Sunday in your church and say a good word for the cause"? "Yes, I will do so and attend the meeting", said he. Hultgren was greatly pleased.

From him I went to Rev. H. Olson, Methodist minister, with whom I had before read the Greek alphabet. I wrote a like notice for him and he promised to read it in his church. I believe these notices were read in their churches by Rev. Hultgren and Rev. Olson, on March 29th, 1874. I made the arrangement the week before. From Rev. Olson I went to the janitor of the Sw. Temp. Society and rented their hall for the evening March 31st, 1874, and paid him $2.00 for the rent.

THE MEETING.

In the fore part of the evening I looked into the Hall. It was full of people—many standing in the stairway. I went down to Hult's store and said to him:—"The Temperance Hall is filled with people and they want you to speak to them." He at first refused to go—but when I left the store he was with me. I wanted Hult interested in the venture, and he so became.

When we came into the Hall I believe Rev. Hultgren called upon me for a statement. I responded:—I told them about our Swedish papers published in different parts of the United States, of some of the letters written from Jamestown to Chicago papers, how much nicer it would be to write these letters to a paper in our own place, stated the probable cost and probable business success of the enterprise, and the great necessity to our countrymen for a Swedish paper in Jamestown.

Rev. Hultgren spoke, C. A. Hult spoke, and several others said good words for the object. That same evening was organized the Society which afterwards became "The Swedish Printing Association, of Jamestown, New York." I was elected secretary, and we apointed a committee to arrange preliminary work, and formulate by-laws. Work was begun at once, F. A. Thomas taking a very interested part in this part of the work, as committeeman. Many evenings were spent in the law office upon this work.

April 24, 1874, the "Journal" published the following notice: "THE PEOPLE'S VOICE" "A Swedish weekly newspaper of the above name, in the Swedish language "FOLKETS RÖST", is to be published in Jamestown, and will soon be issued from the press of this office. It will be owned, edited and published by a committee of Swedish gentlemen of this place, who will use their type and office, and supply their own matter. It will accommodate the large number of Scandinavians here and in this vicinity and also those in Warren county, who in the aggregate number several thousand persons, many of whom read with difficulty in any language but their own. It will also make an excellent medium for all who wish to reach our Swedish population through advertisements.

Active canvassers are at work, and considerable stock has already been taken. We congratulate our Scandinavian friends upon their enterprise, and wish them abundant success."

The committee had made some progress, as you can see.

On June 10th, 1874, the "Democrat" contained the following notice:

"A meeting of the Swedes interested in the establishment of a newspaper here was held last evening, which was largely attended. A stock company was formed and most of the shares taken. Rules and regulations for the government of the society were discussed, and a meetin for their adoption will be held tomorrow evening. A good degree of interest was manifested and everything looks bright for the speedy appearance of a Swedish paper. Where it will be printed is not yet determined, although erroneous stories in regard to the matter have been in circulation. So intelligent and numerous a body of people as the Swedes in his city need a paper devoted to their interests, and we are glad to see the project in such capable and energetic hands."

We had progressed thus far, and I submit my report of the meeting:—

Report of the Swedish Newspaper Meeting.

Jamestown, June 11th, 1874.

The stockholders met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion decided that the Board of Directory, consisting of thirteen members (President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, inclusive) be elected.

The followiug stockholders were elected to constitute the Board of Directory until the first of January, 1875.

F. A. Thomas, President.

J. T. Soderholm, Vice President.

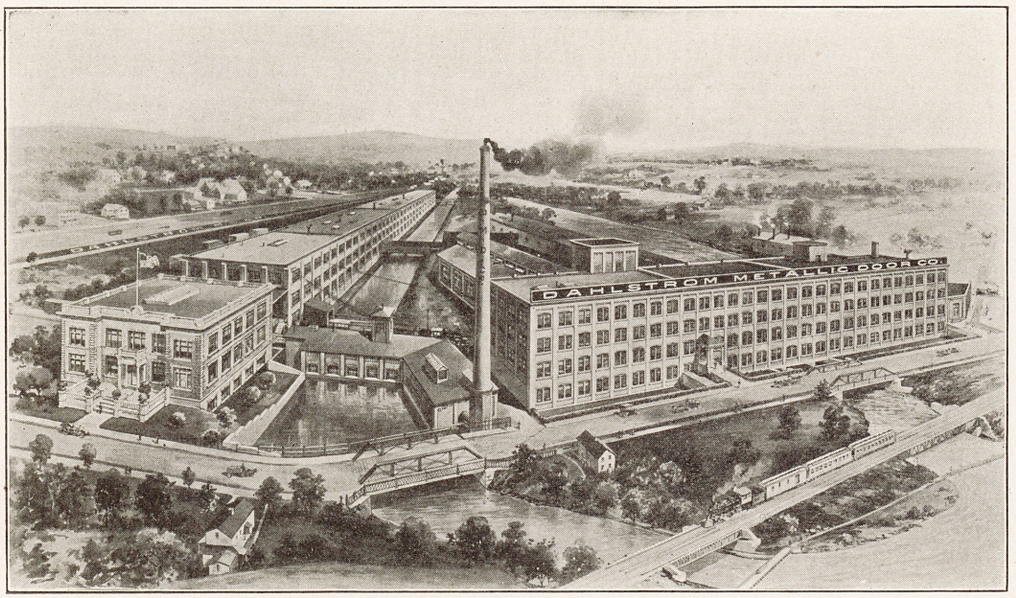
Olof A. Olson, Secretary.

J. Gelm, Treasurer.

A. Brockman, A. P. Gelm, A Lundquist, A. J. Peterson, W. Hjorth, P O N. Wall, P. A. Sellvin; L. A. Christofferson and A. F. Johnson.

Conrad A. Hult was duly elected Manager.

The following stockholders were elected to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Board of



The largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Hollow Metal Doors and Interior Trim

How strong is a chain with a weak link?
Only as strong as the weak link.
How fireproof is a "fireproof" partition with wooden doors?
Only as "fireproof" as the wooden door—"the weakest link."
Wood *will* burn. Is it not a delusion to call a building having wooden doors—fireproof?

It is now possible to obtain *Real* Fire Protection—the kind that safeguards Life and Contents—by eliminating all combustible materials, replacing the wooden doors and trim commonly used by

THE DAHLSTROM PRODUCTS

which makes the unit form of construction possible. Fire may destroy the contents of the room in which it starts, but the Dahlstrom Fireproof Doors and Trim will effectually prevent the fire from spreading to adjoining rooms or units.

And this is accomplished without the slightest sacrifice of artistic value in finish and with the higher first cost more than compensated for by reduced cost of insurance and maintenance.

The numerous advantages gained by the use of the Dahlstrom Products will be gladly explained on request of those interested in safe and sane building construction.

Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co.

Executive Offices and Factories, No. 2 Blackstone Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES OR REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

directory during their term of office: O. Lundquist, G. Ulene, and E. Hedlund.

The Board of Directory is responsible to the Stockholders for the manner in which they carry on the business.

Any member of the Directory may be expelled unless he obeys the by-laws.

An Editorial Board, consisting of three members of the Board of Directory, will be elected in the future.

On motion adjourned to June 25th, 1874.

OLOF A. OLSON, Secretary.

From this time on, the matter was assured.

The men who did the most to make the venture successful were: Rev. C. O. Hultgren, Conrad A. Hult, F. A. Thomas, John Gelm, Andrew Gelm (his father), Axel Fr. Johnson, and so many others that I am not able to name them all.

Under the guidance of Hon. Henry O. Lakin, I drew the incorporation papers for the "Sw. Print. Association."

The two English papers: "Journal" and "Democrat"—offered space for me to report doings among the Swedes, during 1874. I reported a Lutheran picnic held at Bemus Point, on Lake Chautauqua, June 19, 1874, one held there by S. S. S. Brage, June 24th, 1874, and meetings of the Methodists. At all these times I talked to some one or several of the coming Swedish paper.

The Manager arranged to get type. They had decided to use the old German style, on the plea that many old Swedes could not read the Roman. In October they had bought about $800.00 worth of type and rented rooms in Hult's clothing store, in Brooklyn Square, for office.

I left for the Albany Law School September 28, 1874, and on October 14th, next, the first issue of the "FOLKETS RÖST" was printed at Jamestown, and came to me at Albany by next mail. I clapped my hands together in extacy of pleasure on the receipt of the little paper. It was about my calculation: 14x21, four pages, and contained a nice heading. I wrote a few letters to the Swedish paper and also the "Journal" from Albany. I don't know how these were liked, probably not much.

While I was in Albany Mr. Hult sent two shirts, Rev. Olson $5.00 in cash and later on an occasion, Rev. Hultgren had a collection taken up for me in church. Their generosity was unsought by me; it came from their own good hearts.

I have written these lines for men and women as good as any I have found. The Swedes, man for man, woman for woman, child for child —are as good people as any I have found in the United States, and I am glad I have lived among them.

The paper has changed names three times: "FOLKET'S RÖST," (People's Voice) was at first a paper of four pages, and 14x21 inches in size, in 1874; it was enlarged 1875. While the Swedish Printing Association owned the paper the following were the editors:

Editors—

1874— .... Nordwall;
1875—J. P. Hollers;
1876—Albert Malm;

Managers—

1874—C. A. Hult;
1875, Jan.—A. W. Ljungberg;
July—Olof A. Olson.

In 1877 the paper was sold to Conrad A. Hult and Paul Rosencrantz.

1877—J. P. Hollers was editor and Andrew P. Hjelm, manager.

1877 and 1878 Rosencrantz sold out his interest to Hult.

1877 in Aug. J. F. Nystrom became editor.

Some time in the fore part of 1878 Hult sold his paper to Haller and Gunderson They called his paper to Haller & Gunderson. They called the paper "VÅRT NYA HEM", (Our New Home), and made the paper eight pages, 25x17½ inches in size. Haller and Gunderson published the paper under their own editorship, but in a very short time Gunderson sold out his interest to Dr. Henschen, and in the fall of 1885 he sold out his interest to John P. Haller. The same year Haller sold a half interest to John G. Lönngren, and shortly thereafter his remaining half to his sister, Laura Haller. Some time thereafter Miss Haller sold out to John Lönngren and Son. In 1890 the paper was sold to E. K. Kane. A. J. Lannes became editor and the managers were: C. A. Sherlin, A. B. Cody, C. A. Okerlind.

1891 the paper was sold to "Vårtland Publishing Company" and was called: "VÅRT LAND", (Our Land). It was then eight pages, 22x18 inches in size. Its editors and managers have been as follows:

Editors—

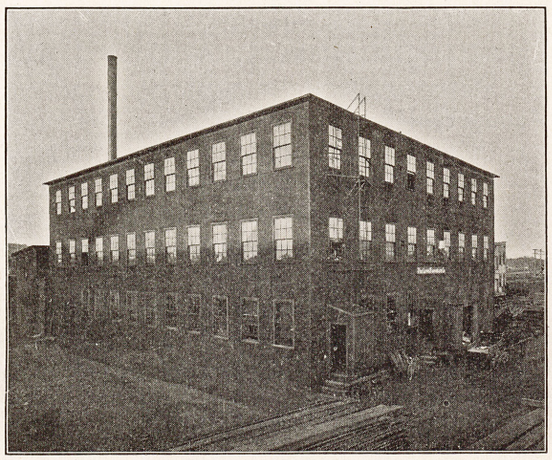
1891—M. J. Englund, Helge Sandberg.
1891, Sept.—O. W. Anderson.
1894, July—Gustaf Sjöström.
—Later: A. G. Norman.
1897—A. J. Lannes.
1902, Feb. 13—Conrad Thunström.
1909, Okt.—Richard Berggren.

THE LEVEL FURNITURE CO.

A business whose factory buildings have been enlarged three times in a period of ten years speaks for itself. But, as in the days of Miles Standish and Priscilla, it is not always possible to speak for oneself publicly. The publication of this edition, however, compels a word or two from friends about the success of the Level Furniture Co., which was organized in 1904 by Swedish people of Jamestown and vicinity, and is today on a solid business basis.

After building and equipping a plant, the young corporation started doing business in the fall of 1905. There were but twenty stockholders in the beginning. W. L. Bjork was the first president, serving one year, when he resigned on account of other business interests, and John M. Anderson served in that capacity for the next four years. In January, 1910, George V. Olson was elected to the presidency of the company and he has served ever since. The present board of officers is as follows: George V. Olson, president; J. M. Anderson, vice president; J. A. Bloomquist, secretary-treasurer; G. C. Peterson, superintendent and general manager.

This industry is a distinct credit to the Swedish people of Jamestown. All the stockholders are Swedish people and about ninety per cent of the employes are of the same origin. Each individual connected with the business has a personal and a national pride in it, and that accounts in a measure for the ability of the management to meet any kind of competition in the specialty which the company manufactures—high grade tables for parlor, dining room, living room and bedrooms. In the first years of its operations the company manufactured a cheap line of parlor and library tables, tabourets and pedestals. The line was continuously improved, and three years ago the management discontinued making pedestals and tabourets and have concentrated their efforts upon the production of high grade library, bedroom, dining and living room tables, and by specializing they have been able to more than keep pace with all competitors. These tables are marketed principally east of the Mississippi river.



As stated at the head of this article, the factory has been enlarged thrice and more room is needed today to meet the demands of dealers and users of these quality tables.

In conclusion, it is not amiss to say that Supt. Peterson is serving his second term as alderman from the fourth ward, having been elected the socond time over a fusion candidate by a good margin.

THE SWEDISH SNUFF MFG. CO.
WE USE NO OPIUM GLASS OR VITRIOL IN OUR
FLAG SNUFF
JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

A Trial Will Convince You that

The New Flag Snuff

is the Best Chew

THE SWEDISH SNUFF MFG. CO.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

The F. M. Curtis Co.

Manufacturers of Bedroom Furniture

Jamestown, New York

Managers—

1891—C. O. Lindergren.

1892—O. W. Anderson.

1893, Feb.—C. W. Allberg.

1897—Samuel A. Carlson.

1913—E. Dahmen.

A new type setting machine was bought in 1902; size was then changed to 17x22 inches, seven columns, ten pages. On April 2, 1907, the paper was almost totally destroyed by fire, near 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Since the first issue of "FOLKETS RÖST" October 14th., 1874, there has been, each week, one or more Swedish papers published in Jamestown.

The other Swedish papers are as follows:

"VIKINGEN", (the Viking from 1876 to 1877).

"FRIDSBANERET", (The Banner of Freedom, from 1886 to 1899).

"ÖSTERNS VÄKTARE", (The Eastern Watchman, from 1888 to 1890).

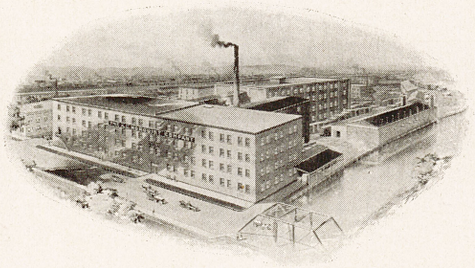
"SKANDIA", (the Scandia, from 1909).

Since October 14th., 1874, now nearly 40 years ago, "Folkets Röst", "Vårt Land" have had 14 editors and 14 managers. These 14 editors have been able men, and have written some able articles in the papers. The editors and managers mentioned have helped to get two Swedish mayors in Jamestown, they have helped to get us several good aldermen, good men in other callings, good factory managers and owners, good workmen. This may sound exaggerated but it is not. It comes to many almost unconsciously, t he little help from a well conducted paper.

In this connection I might speak a word to the many Swedes who have made investments on these three papers (although but one) during the 40 years. I say to you—that your investment on the Swedish paper have been the best you ever made. I say to you—that by this you have contributed to make the things possible that the good Swedes have accomplished in Jamestown. I say to you—that the voice that said to me on the wooden bridge, in March, 1874; "Du skall göra det", knew of all these outcomes.

The A. C. Norquist Company

MAKERS *of* BED ROOM FURNITURE



PLANT *of* THE A. C. NORQUIST COMPANY

IN a city specializing in a particular industry, as is the case with Jamestown, which ranks as the second largest furniture manufacturing center in the world, there are naturally many firms of high standing in the industrial world, but none of these hold higher rank than The A. C. Norquist Company, both in the volume of their business and the excellence of their product. This concern bears the distinction of being one of the pioneers of this representative industry, and the high reputation which it has achieved is due, in a large measure, to the superior quality of its product, both in materials and workmanship. In fact so great is the pride which this concern takes in its output, that no article of furniture is permitted to leave the factory until it has passed the most rigid inspection.

Established thirty years ago, when furniture manufacturing was an "infant industry," in Jamestown, at least. this concern has been recognized as a leader from its inception. In 1904, The A. C. Norquist Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and it is safe to say that few other furniture plants in the State are so well equipped and endowed with such superior resources.

Two immense four-story structures of modern brick construction, located on Chandler Street Extension, are embraced in the premises, and machinery of the most efficient pattern is installed throughout. In the various departments of the plant, 125 skilled workers are given employment, while an efficient force of eighteen traveling salesmen is kept on the road, engaged in the selling end of the business. This concern confines its efforts to the medium and higher grades of bedroom furniture in finely figured mahogany, Circassian walnut, oak and birds-eye maple. These products have gained a renown in the past third of a century that is more than nation-wide, and they find a ready market, not only throughout the United States, but in British Columbia.

At the head of this sterling concern is Mr. A. C. Norquist, as president, while Mr. F. O. Norquist serves as the secretary and treasurer of the company. Both these gentlemen are business men of undisputed ability and standing in the industrial world and are counted among the most progressive and public-spirited members in the community. Their interest in the greater development of Jamestown is a strong characteristic and when any movement is afoot for the promotion of Jamestown's best interests, their support and approval is always forthcoming.

F. O. NORQUIST, PRESIDENT — A. E. ANDERSON, TREASURER — R. O. NORQUIST, SECRETARY

Superior Furniture Company

MAKERS OF

THE SUPERIOR LINE OF EXTENSION TABLES

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Friends:

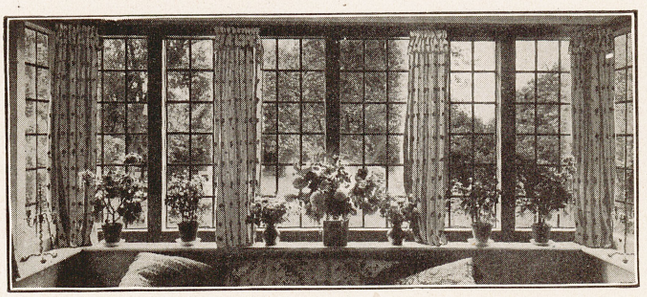
Our business has increased 25% every year since our establishment in 1908, a positive proof of the superiority of our tables.

When you want a well constructed and finely finished Dining Table with a solid oak top to put into your dining room for show or usage, ask your dealer to show you one of the Superior Tables.

Respectfully yours,

Austin & Anderson

Treas.



Casement Windows

GIVE THE HOME

A QUAINT CHARM

INTERNATIONAL

CASEMENT CO.

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

INDUSTRIAL JAMESTOWN

CHAPTER XX

THE purpose of this chapter is to set forth a few industrial achievements by Swedes in the past; and connecting them with the present, a sketchy outline of the general factory situation will be presented rather than a list of stereotype statistics.

Jamestown, sometimes called "the Industrial City"—with a population of 35,000—is the metropolis in a district with more than 200,000 people, comprising the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus in New York, and Warren in Pennsylvania. Its growth has never been phenomenal, but steady and natural. Jamestown exhibits industrial supremacy in an advanced degree over most cities of its size, in the number of factories and capital invested as well as in the value of its factory products and in the number of its wage-earners. An era of prosperity has been in evidence for the past ten years or more, quickening activity in manufacturing; and it is to be hoped that the progress will prove enduring in spite of threatening war depression.

The Swedes are quite predominating among the makers of this industrial progress, both as employers and employes. The character and quality of the leaders among them seems to be favorable to enterprise. They are honest and have the business instinct, ever striving to make Jamestown worthy of its fair name wherever factory products are sold. Thus they are successful in their individual undertakings and collectively in making their home-city prosperous and prominent. Their experiences in the past and the conditions of the present will assist them in preparing even a greater future for the Industrial City.

Jamestown is ideally situated for manufacturing establishments of every kind, many of those already established being high grade industries. There is practically a limitless area for the location of good factory sites, and the development of the same is favorable under the protection of a good city government. The transportation facilities are ample and the freight rates equitable, being under the control of the Pubilc Service Commission of the state. Water is pure and plentiful, and fuel (coal and gas) cheap, being produced in near-by fields. The territory is rich in agricultural resources, and the modern equipments of the factories in the city compare well with those of the great workshops in other places, and some of them even better.

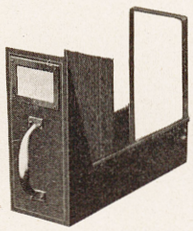
There is a surprising diversity of industries here; and the city is favorably known all over the country, and even in foreign lands, on account of some of its products. The total annual output is valued at $15,000,000. There are more than 200 factories, in which 7,000 male workers, according to the census of 1910, receive annually $3,000,000 in wages. In the manufacturing and mechanical industries there are also 1655 women engaged. Jamestown is one of the world's headquarters for metal inside finishing, doors, sashes, furniture and fixtures. Six large concerns represent this industry. About seventy furniture and other wood-working factories make Jamestown the second city of that branch in the country. Six large woolen and worsted mills are responsible for "Jamestown" being a household word in the textile world.

Most all of these enterprises have started from small beginnings. The Swedes as a rule have had but a limited capital for a start. Hence the most important factor was helpful bank assistance. And the banks have been public-spirited. With financial clear-sightedness they have supported many a man who was trustworthy, and have made his undertaking a reliable business. We have six banks, but there was never a bank failure in Jamestown. Assistance in business has been extended with prudence and sagacious discrimination.

The Swedish American National Bank is one of these institutions that lend valuable assistance to legitimate enterprise. We are proud of it. It is a product of the progress and development of the colony and an indicator of its prosperity. The public's confidence in it is justified. Organized in 1910, the bank is now located in its own well appointed building on Main street. The paid in capital stock is $100,000, the surplus $30,000, and the deposits Jan. 1, 1914, $839,745, J. D. Johnson is president of the bank, C. A. Okerlind cashier, and H. F. Johnson, assistant cashier.

The Board of Directors is composed of prominent and successful business and professional men as follows: Alfred A. Anderson, Dr. Chas. E. Anderson, Frank O. Anderson, Dr. L. D. Bowman, Otto L. Bloomquist, Chas. L. Eckman, John D. Johnson, Dr. Julius Lincoln, Carl A. Lundquist, Warner F. Liedblad, Edward C. Nord, Chas. A. Okerlind, Emil F. Peterson, C. A. Swanson, Hjalmar Swanson, B. G. Tiffany, John Westrom, John M. Winnberg.

TRADE MARK
EFFICIENCY
WATSON MFG. CO
JAMESTOWN, N.Y.



The Fly Outside
TRADE MARK

Watson Manufacturing Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE HIGHEST GRADE METAL FURNITURE and MADE-TO-ORDER INSECT SCREENS

Steel Filing Cases Carried in Stock for Immediate Shipment
Special Steel Furniture Equipments Executed Promptly for Banks, Commercial Offices, Court Houses, City Halls, Federal Buildings, Etc.

THE QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP OF OUR PRODUCTS UNEXCELLED

FALCONER MIRROR CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS AND SANITARY GLASS SHELVES

Plate Glass Tops for Tables, Dressers and Desks — Beveled Polished Plate and Art Glass
Special Attention Given to Re-silvering Old Mirrors

GLASS FOR THE BUILDING TRADES

At Our Falconer Warehouse We Carry in Stock Rough, Ribbed and Polished Plate Glass, Prism, Wire Glass and Ornamental Glass—Local Orders Delivered

With our two large factories with their modern equipment in operation, our customers enjoy the advantages afforded by these exceptional facilities for the prompt execution of their orders

Get Our Prices on Store Front Construction

Plant No. 1
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FALCONER MIRROR CO.
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Plant No. 2
Youngsville, Pa.

The Swedes are proud of the standing of their bank in the business world and of the business acumen which the management seems to possess. A proof of confidence in it was rendered, when the government of Sweden in 1913 selected the cashier, Mr. C. A. Okerlind, as its representative (or vice consul) in Jamestown. Such an official

AUG. J. LINDBLAD

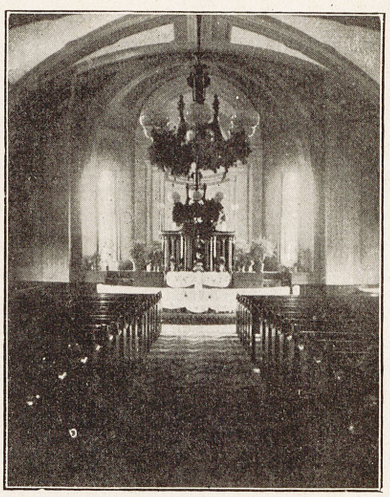
is in a position to take proper care of any money transaction between people in the Old country and the New.

President Johnson, a boy among the early comers, is a self made man in the best sense of the word. He enjoys the special distinction of being the first Swedish manufacturer in the city. Together with his brother Axel he started in to make sashes, blinds, window frames and doors as early as in 1869. It is on that account that he is distinguished from all our other Johnsons as "Door-Johnson" to this day. After his brother died in 1875, J. D. continued in the door-making business alone for twenty years, or until his establishment next to the railroad crossing on Main street burned together with the Söderholm House.

Only a few months later, the two brothers, August J. and Olof J. Lindblad entered upon their successful career of making furniture and interior finishing for banks, offices, etc. They started in a shop just across the railroad from Door-Johnson's, but moved in 1889 to a well appointed factory building of their own on Harrison street. J. P. Bergquist had become their partner then. In the new shop these three men worked together for about fifteen years, when the firm was dissolved by death, the demise of B. occurring first, followed later by that of A. J. Lindblad. As a retired manufacturer Olof is still enjoying a green old age among us.

Never has a business firm consisted of men with higher moral worth or strength of character. Aug. J. Lindblad always took an active interest in humane and religious progress. Coming to this country in 1866, he joined the First Lutheran Church without delay, remaining a member there until the organization of the Immanuel Church in 1887, in which church he served as a deacon up to his death. He was one of the incorporators of the Gustavus Adolphus Orphanage and afterwards a life-long member of its Board of Directors. No Swede in Jamestown has been more noted than he for punctuality and order.

Olof J. Lindblad stood ever faithful at his brother's side, in business and in the church, and so did Bergquist. All of them became charter members in the Immanuel Church. As a memento of the Lindblad brothers when they were



THE PULPIT IN THE OLD FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH

members of the First Lutheran Church, there still remains the valuable, exquisitely carved pulpit of the old church, with the symbols of the Lamb and the Cross. Of the older Swedish population there can't be many who didn't see it some time. It is still in use, in the Swedish Lutheran church at Ellery Center. Lindblad

INTERIOR METAL MANUFACTURING CO.

FRED E. HATCH, President CHARLES A. ANDERSON, Vice President OTHO M. OTTE, Treas. and Gen. Mgr.

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

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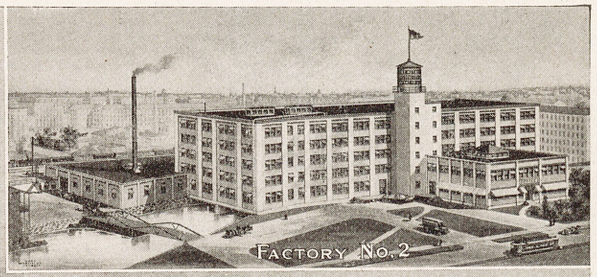
METAL FURNITURE PLANT
IN THE WORLD
PIONEER MAKERS OF
METAL OFFICE, BANK AND LIBRARY EQUIPMENT



ART METAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

is not only the most extensive of Jamestown's many industries, but is the largest in the world devoted exclusively to metal furniture and fixtures for offices, vaults, libraries, banks and museums. Its factories employ 1,500 men. About half of these are Scandinavians, many of whom have risen to positions of responsibility.

The Company was originally incorporated in 1888 as the Fenton Metallic Mfg. Co. In 1900 it became Art Metal Construction Company, and its facilities were at that time greatly enlarged. In 1910 the Jamestown Metal Furniture Company's five-story factory on Thayer street was purchased. To more efficiently care for the foreign trade, in 1912 a factory was built in London, England. The rapid growth shows how indispensable the "Art Metal" product has become.

This great organization maintains branch offices in the principal cities of the United States, and is represented by agencies throughout the world. "Art Metal" is found in every country on the globe. Three-fourths of all steel furniture in use is "Art Metal."

A printing department has recently been added, which makes a complete line of filing supplies, including "Art Metal" Twin Index—a patented and wonderfully simple filing system. Catalog No. 756, showing over 500 styles of filing cases, as well as filing system supplies, is sent by the Company upon request addressed on business letterhead.

Brothers & Co. also made the magnificent pulpit in the new First Church.

The oldest Swedish manufacturing concern still continuing in business in Jamestown is the Ahlstrom Piano Co., which entered the piano-making field as early as in 1875. Even among the local American business houses there is only the clothing firm of Wm. Proudfit that has existed longer. Charles A. Ahlstrom, head of the company, came from Gotland, Sweden, in 1869, already having followed the cabinet-making trade, although only sixteen years of age. His brother, M. N. Ahlstrom (now deceased), was also a cabinet-maker, and so were the others (all Swedes) who at the start became associated with him in the manufacture of pianos, which in the nature of things is a craft of constant study and evolution. So it has been for the Ahlstroms, who have made a number of inventions and piano improvements, long desired, until their construction now embodies all the requirements as to tone control and easy action that artistic players have desired for years. The products of the Ahlstrom Co. are eagerly bought and used with preference by the artistic musicians, and there are times when the wellknown factory on East Second street is unable to keep up with the demand. The Ahlstrom Co. is the oldest and most prominent Swedish piano-making concern in this country.

The first furniture factory in Jamestown was started ninety-one years ago and the concern is still in existence. Members of a Breed family were the principal owners for fifty years, then Augustus Johnson became a partner, in 1870, and at the present time after a reorganization in 1894 and a re-naming in 1912, the Eckman Furniture Co. has the enviable distinction of having succeeded to one of the oldest manufacturing enterprises in Jamestown, which as early as in 1816 had a woolen mill, and also the necessary shops of a small community.

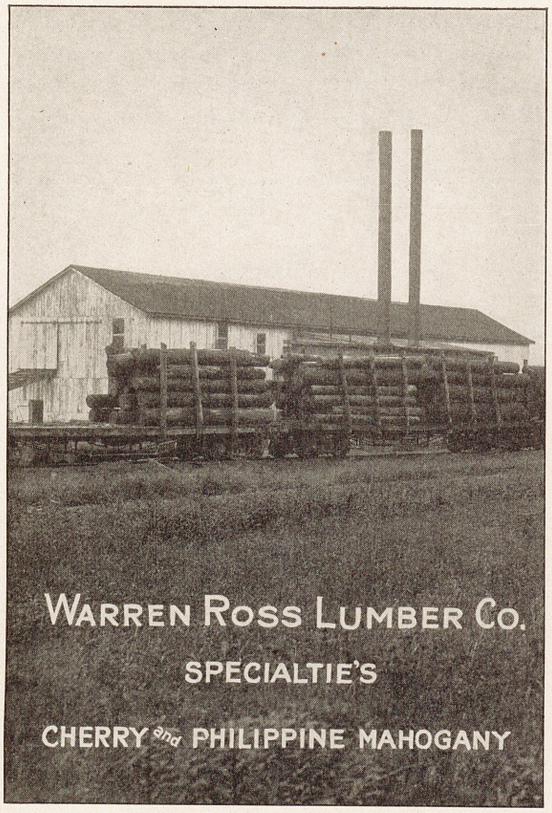
The Breed Furniture Co. enjoyed an excellent reputation, but there are no Breeds among our furniture makers today. Augustus Johnson entering the firm, the passing of the Breeds commenced. Augustus J., son of John Aug. Johnson among the pioneers, learned his father's trade in the Breed factory, working side by side with him and Samuel Berg at the turning machines there. Young Augustus had a genius for wood and wood-working, and "as soon as he had the hang of the place," says the Furniture Index of June, 1907, "he was in charge of the manufacturing, and he could buy lumber and material more advantageously than the others. He was made an active partner, but for many years his name did not appear in the title of the firm, from his own choice. For years he was the man behind the guns, and to his ability and energy was due much of the great success that came to the Breeds in the years following the Civil war."

In Jan. 1894, the old company was reorganized on a co-operative basis under the name of the Breed-Johnson Furniture Co., Augustus Johnson taking the active management of the business after the reorganization and retaining his post until his death about two years later. He was succeeded by C. L. Eckman, under whose management for now eighteen years the concern has continued to prosper in the manufacture of furniture. His brother, J. A. Eckman, is now the president of the company, and Luther Eckman is in charge of the shipping. The interests of the concern are under the full control of the Eckman brothers, consequently they alone are responsible for its solidity and amply justified in exchanging the old firm name for that of their own.

C. L. Eckman is a man of many responsibilities and achievements in the social and civic life of our city. He is a doer of things, where others would loose interest, get tired and give up. These characteristics were already in evidence when he acted as correspondent to a Swedish Jamestown paper from Titusville, Pa., before locating here in the early nineties.

Another group of brothers who have been and are successful in the manufacture of furniture, are the Norquists, who emigrated from the parish of Myresjö in 1869. The oldest one, Charles J., started a shop first and has been in business for himself, mostly. The third one, August C., began for himself in 1881, with a capital of $175, taking in his brothers, Andrew P., and Frank O. Norquist as partners later. The A. C. Norquist Co now gives employment to 88 people at their Plant No. 1, and at Plant No. 2, which was Chas. J. Norquist's "Peerless Furn. Co." up to a couple of years ago, they employ 30 men.

"These boys"—says Theo. Carson, one of their former salesmen—"were from childhood inured to hard work and economy. One of them, Andrew P., who abbreviated his family name to Nord, learned the tailoring trade, but went later to Chicago for a time to prepare himself (under the tutorship of Dr. Henschen) for the ministry of the Swedish M. E. church. Of that faith the Norquist family, parents as well as children, have always been staunch supporters; however, having finished his course, Andrew P. Nord took no charge, but engaged instead in his trade again, in order to help his brother, August C. Norquist,



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Jamestown, New York

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along as a maker of furniture. In this manner their partnership commenced. The sudden, untimely, sad death of Andrew P. in the fire that entirely consumed their plant in 1904, will always be mournfully remembered.

"Aug. C. Norquist, prior to his going into manufacturing, stayed for six months with his student brother, Andrew P., in Chicago, devoting his time then to the study of designing. He is the only one of the brothers who ever entered politics, being at one time member of the Common Council. The youngest brother, Frank O., went into the office of the firm, and a more efficient bookkeeper or a better credit man is hard to find.

"The firm has had adversities, but with them 'There is no such word as fail'. Their indomitable will power, temperate habits, energy and integrity have surmounted all obstacles. The rewards they have reaped have been well earned.

"The same remarks as regards an early start in business, habits and traits, can also be ascribed to the Nord boys of the Union Furniture Co. They are cousins of the Norquists and were first employed in their plant upon their arrival here from Sweden."

In ancient mythology Atlas carried the world on his shoulders; and with increasing strength a local furniture company, named after him, has since 1883 supported Jamestown's claim of being the second largest furniture center in the country. In that year a few progressive Swedes organized the Atlas Furniture Co., with a capital of only $1,400. Two years later their enterprise encountered a serious set-back when a fire swept away their shop, and with that the start gained by hard work. In the spring of 1887 the company bought a factory building at Randolph and moved their production thither, but that shop was sold in 1891, after the company had built a new factory in Jamestown—their present Plant No. 1. Plant No. 2 was the factory of the now defunct Liberty Furniture Co. Altogether they employ about 250 men in the two plants, and the steady progress of the concern in the past gives assurance of good prospects for the future.

The organizers of this company possessed tenacity of purpose as well as practical insight in furniture making. F. O. Strandburg was president, then as now, and associated with him were Carl Nilson, Klaus Anderson, Andrew Wallin, C. E. Scholin and L. E. Ericson, the last named one being secretary-treasurer. The Atlas concern has always held the reputation of being just and considerate to its employes. It is stated about the partners, among whom that sterling Swede and citizen, the late Lars E. Ericson, was one, that they in the years of forward struggle, sometimes drew only three dollars a week, and walked to the shop, the dinner pail with a frugal meal in hand, while their workers received full wages, rode to work on the cars, and enjoyed the pleasures of an unstinted dinner pail.

The present officers and directors of this company are: F. O. Strandburg, President; C. J. Johnson, Vice President; R. W. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer; Andrew Venman, Aug. Wallin, Andrew Wallin and Carl Nelson, Directors.

One of the eminently successful manufacturing plants in Jamestown is the Empire Case Goods Co., founded in 1894 as the Empire Furniture Co. It was a partnership concern then, but only one of the founders, Frank O. Anderson, remains and retains a controlling interest. At the early start this concern made about thirty chamber suits a month, and the annual output was estimated at $14,000. The weekly output now is equal in value to what the annual output was twenty years ago. Two hundred competent workmen are employed by this firm the year around.

The manufacture of wood furniture and fixtures and of house trim is unquestionably the leading industry of the city, but during the last two decades a kindred industry which makes the same kind of products, but of metal, has been built up in Jamestown and is finding a world market. The pioneer establishment of this kind is the Art Metal Construction Co., which now is the largest employer of skilled and unskilled labor in the city, 950 men being employed at their plant No. 1, and upward or 400 at Plant No. 2. The owners are American, but the concern may be called Swedish in a certain sense, for a majority of their workmen are Swedes, and a large number of those filling responsible positions are representatives of our nationality who have risen as the industry pressed forward to success. Enoch Ohnstrand was factory superintendent for a long run of years, being succeeded by Eric Ekedahl, who is now manager of the offices of the company in New York city. E. H. Ellison is chief engineer, George Selander assistant chief draftsman, A. N. Olman and C. Johnson assistant superintendents. Among the department foremen at Plant No. 1 we have Gust Wimmerstedt, John Selander, Charles Jarl, Ragnar Peterson, Axel Johnson, Axel Anderson, Gust Johnson, Peter Peterson, Gilbert Lindergren, E E. Johnson, Gust Lofgren, Charles Ohnstrand, Eric Sampson, Oscar Anderson. At Plant No. 2 A. J. E. Larson is superintendent and C. O. Carlson, A. Johnson, A. Carlson, Victor Gronberg, A. E. Schobeck and Chas. Jaderstrom department foremen.

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¶ The line that maintains hourly service between Jamestown, Mayville and Westfield. Affording direct connection in union stations at Mayville with Pennsylvania Railroad, at Westfield with Lake Shore and Nickle Plate roads, and Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company.

¶ Through tickets to all points. Pullman reservations. Baggage checked from hotels and residences direct to destination.

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CHAUTAUQUA LAKE NAVIGATION COMPANY

A. N. Broadhead, President C. J. Moynihan, Traffic Manager

JAMESTOWN. NEW YORK

These men, skilled in their particular line of metal manufacturing, have remained with the original company, while others, equally proficient, have started out for themselves in the same line, as co-operative organizations of fellow-workmen. In this manner the Interior Metal Manufacturing Co. came into existence a few years ago, with J. S. Rosell as superintendent and Charles Swanson in charge of the office work. The Crown Metal Mfg. Co., with Edw. Johnson as superintendent, is in its turn an outgrowth of the "Interior." The International Casement Co., is a similar concern which makes metal frames and casings for artistic homes.

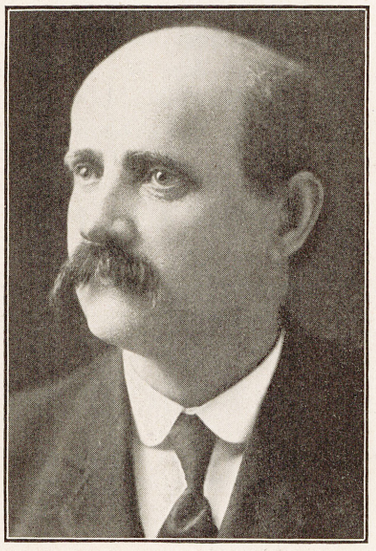
The Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co. is Swedish in name as well as in the composition of its Board of Directors and principal stockholders. Organized only ten years ago, it has forged to the front in a most phenomenal manner. Its working force (800 men or more) is the third largest of any factory in Jamestown; and its products (amounting in value to over a million and a half in 1913) are in demand all over the United States as well as abroad. The Singer building, the Consolidated Gas and the United States Express buildings and a number of high class residences on Fifth avenue in New York are, as an instance, provided throughout with the hollow metal fireproof doors and windows of this concern.

The great idea of such house trim was evolved by the late Charles P. Dahlström, who passed out of the prime of his manhood four years ago. He succeeded in interesting some of our leading and well-to-do Swedish citizens and formed them into a company for a practical try-out of the idea he himself taking charge of and retaining the management of the concern up to his death, when another very capable manager, John A. Westman, succeeded him. Charles Swanson was the first president and Charles Lindbeck vice president. After a while Fabian Sellstrom joined those financially interested and became, next to the inventor, the largest individual stockholder. Sellstrom was soon followed by another moneyed man, the late Elof Rosencrantz, who succeeded Swanson as president. When Rosencrantz retired, the position of president was taken by Carl A. Lundquist, whose financial interest in the concern is now the next largest to that of Fabian Sellstrom—that of the Dahlstrom estate being the greater.

C. P .Dahlstrom was an inventive genius whom human judgment would consider as having passed beyond at an age too premature. But the future-penetrating men who discerned the value of his idea and assisted in developing it, still with the same confidence continue in the remunerative work of supplying the market with fireproof doors and windows. The company is the pioneers in that line of manufacturing.

Still another metal manufacturing plant in Jamestown is the Watson Manufacturing Co., the products of which consist of steel furniture and filing cases, also insect screens etc., the quantity of the output always being on a large scale. The Watson factory is properly included here, for of the 350 men employed, at least 95 per cent are Swedes, but the sole owners are Henry W. Watson and his son, Wm. W. Watson, the latter being secretary-treasurer and general manager. This corporation is about twenty-five years old and started with less than one dozen men.

Among the younger concerns that make furniture, there is none that brings out a more



EVALD SEABBURG

elegantly made and finished product than the Seaburg Manufacturing Co. This company consists of Evald Seaburg and his boys—a combination of father and sons who are notable also as the pioneers locally as regards church bands. The Seaburgs organized the First Lutheran Church band, and this example has been followed since by a majority of our Swedish churches.

Ten years ago a few young Swedish workingmen banded together and started the Level Furniture Co., and they are doing well. The young Swedish workingmen banded together and president, Axel Bloomquist, secretary-treasurer, Gust C. Peterson, Superintendent; Elmer A. Jones, Emil Gustafson, John M. Anderson and nine others. The most notable one among the "Level" is Gust C. Peterson, who was elected Alderman twice, but some may differ as to his political creed.

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¶ We also carry a full line of our XX Files, Hand Saws and Cross Cuts, also a full line of Carpenters Tools, Chisels, Bitts, Braces, Hatchets, Hammers and other tools, as we are wholesalers and buy in large quantities. We can sell you at a lower price and give you better goods than any other house. When you are in need of any of our goods come in and see us. We make and handle nothing but the best and prices the lowest. One dozen of our Files will outwear every time three dozen of any other make. Our Saws are the best made and prices are right. Come and see us.

Yours very truly,
MOORE BROTHERS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Bedroom Furniture
in Period and Modern Designs

Incorporated 1911

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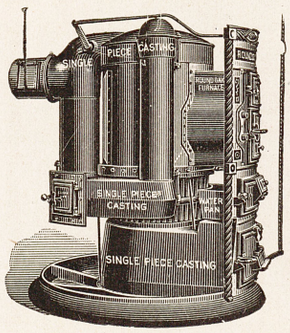
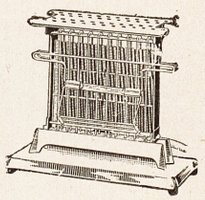
ANTON T. ANDERSON . . . . Vice-President
EDWIN HITCHCOCK . . . . . Secretary

Look to Your Heating

The question of heat and how to prepare for our long, cold winters will interest you





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Both Phones

That hustling young Swedish American, Aus tin Anderson is at the head of another successful organization. "The Superior Furniture Co." Recognizing that good quality is the cornerstone of sustained demand, the question with him is not how cheap he can make a piece of furniture, but how good. The same idea is held by the F. M. Curtis Co., who are exhibitors always at the furniture expositions in Grand Rapids and New York. The Jamestown Wood Finishing Co., and Chautauqua Cabinet Co., also bring out popular lines of furniture. All the furniture factories use a large amount of veneers and panels in all the native ornamental woods, procuring their supply of such material from the Pearl City Veneer Co., the Strong Veneer Co., and the Jamestown Panel Co.

Most all the business concerns in town—are closely connected by the Home Telephone Co.'s lines. When using the "Home" one is always within voice reaching distance of stores, friends and everybody in and out of town. Let us suppose, then, that we need some wiring done or some electrical fixtures put up, we only need to telephone to Lindquist Electric Co., and they will come and do it at a money saving rate. Or we may want to send our boy or girl to an accredited business school, with a high standard of efficiency. Again we need only telephone to Pres. H. E. V. Porter of the Jamestown Business College, or his right hand man Emil Lawson and all can be arranged at once with greatest ease. This school has a new handsome fireproof building of its own, and its instructors know well how prepare young people for practical participation in any business.

The Home Telephone Co., is a very useful home institution, who likely wouldn't have come into existance, hadn't Mayor J. Emil Johnson been so insistently in favor of telephone competition. So let us use the Home phone again and ask the Jamestown Electric Mills to reduce our cost of living by sending us another sack of flour at the reasonable prices, they maintain in spite of the war; or if your "missis" doesn't do her own baking, call up the Jones Bakery and ask them to become purveyors of your daily bread and don't fail to try their new Swedish "Limp" bread.

There are several flourishing manufacturing concerns in Falconer, among them the Supreme Furniture Co., at the head of which are Emil Peterson and Charles Liedblad, men of most thoroughgoing efficiency in any department of furniture making. You do not have to send your orders for mirrors out of town since we have such standard concerns as Lynndon Mirror Co., or the Falconer Mirror Co. The latter company also has a factory at Youngsville, Pa.

As to the other 150 large and small factories in Jamestown and Falconer a lot may be said but for the present we will "saw wood", using one of Moore Bros saws. The reader may however—if he so choose—recall Jamestown Lounge Co., in connection with the thought that good upholstery makes "home sweet home"; and the products from the Jamestown Spring Bed Co., and the Wiborg Bros. Spring Bed Co., cannot be surpassed. The former spring bed concern is owned by the Eckmans, father and sons.

The Jamestown Iron Works Co., is the leading concern in their line. The Swedish Snuff Mfg. Co., is a strong competitor of the American Tobacco Co., and should therefore have your support.

HEALTH *and* COMFORT

YOU are very careful in selecting beautiful and comfortable furniture for your home. You are also very careful about selecting your food, but very often a very necessary factor to health and comfort is overlooked—namely, your Bed Spring.

Perfect rest is just as necessary to your health as good food. Without a perfect Bed Spring you cannot get perfect rest. For real comfort use the *Anchor* Double Deck Spring or the *New Idea* Woven Wire Spring manufactured by the Jamestown Spring Bed Co. We also manufacture a complete line of Cots, Springs and Box Springs, but positively *do not* sell at retail.

Do not accept a Spring or Cot unless it bears the aluminum tag—

MADE AND GUARANTEED BY THE

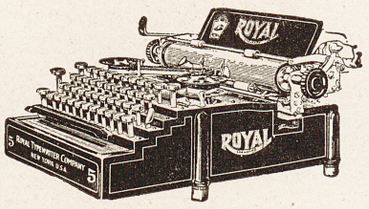
Jamestown Spring Bed Co.

The Royal Typewriter

THE MACHINE WITH A PERSONALITY

Built for "Big Business"

SPEED, ACCURACY, EFFICIENCY
AND DURABILITY



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Second-hand machines of all makes bought, sold and exchanged

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JAMESTOWN UPHOLSTERY COMPANY

Jamestown Men Have Organized for the Manufacture of Upholstered Furniture — Factory on Crescent Street, with Frontage of 500 Feet on Erie Railroad — Ideal Manufacturing Establishment with Plenty of Room for Enlargement

THE frequent development of new industrial enterprises in Jamestown is a source of gratification to every citizen who is interested in the growth and prosperity of the city. The latest movement in this direction is the incorporation of the Jamestown Upholstery Company, Inc., with a capital stock of $150,000, to engage in the manufacture of upholstered furniture. The incorporators are Louis N. Olmstead, Fred A. Nelson, Frank L. Kling and John H. Prather, earnest and aggressive young business men, who have already made a success of business. That they will continue to do so when their interests and energies are combined is assured.

The Jamestown Upholstery Company has been very cordially welcomed among the big manufacturing establishments of the city, and its new plant between Crescent street and the Erie railway tracks, touching upon both, is an up-to-date and model furniture factory in every respect.

The practical and executive ability, character and habits and responsibility of the incorporators of this company have been time-tried by years of business service rendered in Jamestown. Mr. Olmstead, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Kling have all been employed in the service of the Jamestown Lounge Company for many years. With an organization possessing such efficient and energetic management, supplemented by such economical manufacturing facilities, it is safe to predict a growing and brilliant future for the Jamestown Upholstery Company.

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES M. HAMILTON

Represents the 43d district of New York in the national House of Representatives. For two years he has stood in that light to his constituents, as well as an enlightened lawmaker, and in both capacities he was found efficient and willing. Born in 1874, in the town of Ripley, he has attained his 40th year while sitting in the nations halls of congress after having filled successively lesser offices in his home state.

His early preparation he received in Ripley High School, the Fredonia Normal School and Pennsylvania Military college. He became a farmer and an oil producer. In 1904 he was married to Miss Bertha C. Lamberton of Franklin, Pa., and two years later was elected to the New York Assembly, being re-elected in 1907. His notable work there was on the committees on railroads, public health, commerce and navigation, and military affairs (chairman). The following year he enteerd the state senate, representing Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, the 51st district. During his first term, for he was re-elected in 1910, he served on the following committees: Forest, fish and game (chairman), railroads, internal affairs, military affairs, and Indian affairs, and in the second term he was on the committee on railroads, forest, fish and game, and commerce and navigation.

In 1911 the lieutenant governor appointed Hon. C. M. Hamilton to represent the senate on the New York State Factory Commission.

In the 63d congress he has been a member of the committees on territories and Indian affairs. Re-elected Nov., 1914.

Evald B. Seaburg and His Four Sons and Business Partners

The above illustrations, showing the father and his four sons, who compose the personnel of the Seaburg Manufacturing Company, would not be complete withoutreference to the early struggles of the father, Evald B. Seaburg. Mr. Seaburg started as an apprentice when a boy in Sweden to learn the cabinet and blacksmith trades, working four years without pay for the privilege. When he had finished his apprenticeship and had worked long enough to save a small sum of money he started a small factory in his native town, making threshing machines. Ambitious to extend his energies in a field of larger opportunities he came to the United States in April, 1892. Necessity compelled him at first to find employment by the day in a lumber camp, but in the following year he came to Jamestown, attracted by its reputation as a furniture manufacturing center, and obtained employment the first day of his arrival in the furniture factory of the Morgan Mfg. Co.. His wages were at first $1.25 per day. He remained in that factory eleven years, working himself up to the position of superintendent. In 1893 he sent for his family left in the old country. In 1903 Mr. Seaburg resigned his position in the Morgan Mfg. Company and decided to venture in the manufacturing business for himself. He located his factory at 124 Steele Street. The output of the company is parlor and library tables, pedestals, tabourets, medicine and shaving cabinets. The present payroll consists of forty men, and the floor space covers about 25,000 square feet. The four sons, who with the father compose the firm, have grown up with the business and are active, intelligent and ambitious workers. August H., is vice president of the company; Ernest J., treasurer; Victor B., secretary, and Oscar T., asisstant secretary and treasurer.

Supreme Furniture Manufacturing Co.

MAKERS OF

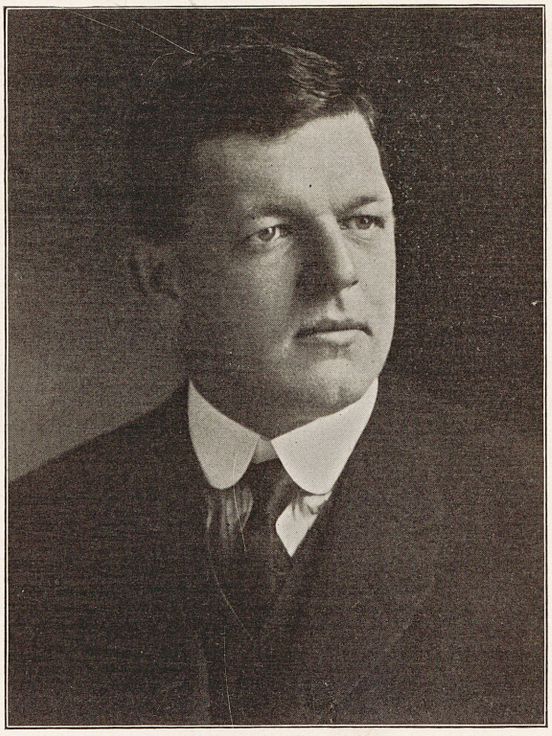
Dressers, Chiffoniers, Commodes and Framed Mirrors

IN QUARTERED OAK, MAHOGANY, BIRDSEYE MAPLE AND CIRCASSIAN WALNUT

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

LUTHER S. LAKIN, Jr.

The County Clerk of Chautauqua County, Luther S. Lakin, Jr., has been interested in public affairs since before he became of age. In fact, he probably inherited this tendency, for the family history on both sides of his ancestry contains the names of men who have been active in public life.



An ancestor, Eliphalet Steward, served in the Revolution as a sergeant of the 4th Regiment, Albany County, New York militia. After the revolution he was one of the pioneers of Chautauqua County, and located in the Town of Harmony in the first decade of the last century. When the War of 1812 broke out he walked to Buffalo and enlisted in that war. He was the grandfather of Elizabeth Steward Lakin, grandmother of the subject of this sketch.

Henry O. Lakin, grandfather of Luther S. Lakin, Jr., was one of the prominent men of Chautauqua County about the middle of the last century. He served as Surrogate and County Judge of the County for several terms and was a lawyer of prominence.

Another grandfather was Dr. Jeremiah Andrews, one of the early residents of Jamestown. Two sons of Dr. Andrews located in Pennsylvania and were for many years leaders in the politics of that state. Wesley R. Andrews was for several years chairman of the Republican State Committee. William H. Andrews served several terms as State Senator from the district in which he lived, lately he moved to New Mexico and was territorial delegate from that territory to Congress, and held that office at the time New Mexico was admitted to the Union as a State.

Luther S. Lakin, Jr., was born in Jamestown, N. Y., on August 27, 1879, the son of Luther S. and Ella Andrews Lakin He attended the public schools but was compelled to leave to earn his livelihood, shortly before he would have graduated While in school, he was active in the affairs of the students and especially so in athletics. He was a member of the high school football teams of 98 and 99 and a member of the rowing crews of the Chadakoin Boat Club of 99 and 1900, a member of the football team of the University of Buffalo for two years, and then acted as coach one year for the team of the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo. That was in the fall of 1902.

In April, 1903, Mr. Lakin actively entered the field of politics as a Republican, and was elected Supervisor from the third and sixth wards of Jamestown. He was re-elected three times and resigned the office in December, 1909, to become County Clerk. In May, 1907, Mr. Lakin was appointed game protector by the Forest, Fish and Game Department and served under Commissioner J. S. Whipple until Dec. 1, 1909, when he also resigned that position

Mr. Lakin was elected County Clerk at the election in November, 1909, as the candidate of the Republican party by a large majority which attested his personal popularity. He was re-elected by another large majority in November, 1912, even though his party had been divided by the organization of the Progressive party in that year.

Mr. Lakin is a man of quiet, unassuming demeanor, who believes that a servant of the people should give his best efforts to efficiently and economically conserve their interests.

E. George Lindstrom

Born in Sweden in 1879. Has lived in Jamestown for the past 15 years. Takes a great interest in political and civic life, and has been Supervisor from the fourth and fifth wards since 1910.

THE DONELSON TRUCKING *and* STORAGE CO. is the best equipped transportation company for handling your heavy machinery, raising smokestacks and moving safes. Having six of the largest vans in this section, we make a specialty of moving household goods. *Our big motor van for long distances* enables us to get to your destination quickly and safely.

THE DONELSON TRUCKING *and* STORAGE CO.

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Southern Lumber Company

WHOLESALE LUMBER *and* VENEERS

JOHN S. ANDERSON, Proprietor

Office 18 and 19 Barrett Building, Jamestown, New York

SHERIFF GUST A. ANDERSON

Like so many other men who have made their mark in this city and district, Sheriff Gust A. Anderson was born in Sweden. He came here when ten years old and attended the district schools and the Jamestown high school.

In the police department he saw an opportunity for advancement and secured an appointment to the force. Seven years of his life were given to that work, and he advanced from patrolman, detective, and plainclothes man to be sergeant. Then he was elected undersheriff; and established a reputation for enforcement of the law and detection of criminals which placed him finally in the high office of sheriff of this county as a result of the memorable election of 1912.

Sheriff Anderson is a member of Peacock Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Mayville, N. Y. Leif Erickson lodge S. B. of A. and of the Norden Club.

COUNTY TREASURER EMMONS J. SWIFT

Of rugged pioneer stock, Treasurer Swift fitted himself for the trusts which the citizens reposed in him teaching school for 13 years in this neighboring counties, serving as school commissioner of Chautauqua county during several terms and also as special agent of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue and as special agent of the State Commissioner of Excise. Faithful to all these trusts, he has served with honor unimpeached since his election as County Treasurer, devoting his whole time and attention to the ever increasing duties of the office.

Mr. Swift has prepared and partly negotiated an issue of $160,000 for highway improvements, holding the unsold bonds for future demands.

Each time that he has been a candidate his vote and majorities have been among the highest.

Treasurer Swift was educated in the district schools, "Little Red Schoolhouse", and Forestville Academy.

1889 1914

Twenty-five Years on the Corner

of Main and Second streets and all's well—twenty-five years young. And those who say that there is no friendship in business we would ask to show when a business has ever lived without it. The circle of a century has made a quarter turn since we broke through the shell of the drug business. Nowhere along the way have we seen anything to shake our faith in human nature or our belief that as we serve, so are we served.

The future is a prospect, the past is a record. Good goods, good service, good friends will make good business.

C. A. SWANSON DRUG CO.

200 MAIN STREET, CORNER SECOND

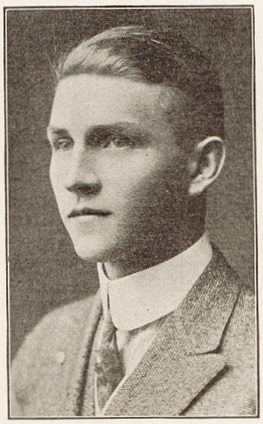
1889 1914

ELOF WICANDER

The Elof Wicander Cigar Co.

¶ This business was originally the firm of Anderson & Johnson. Later Mr. Wicander purchased the interest of Mr. Johnson and the firm's name was changed to Anderson & Wicander. In 1910 Mr. Wicander took over the entire business and has conducted it since, with his son as partner. Edwin N. Wicander, the junior partner, is one of the youngest men in the cigar business.

¶ They are the only Swedish jobbers of Cigars, Tobacco and Cigarettes in this county. They are the sole distributors of the famous *"44" Brand* in this section and also control the *El Baton* and *Lawrence 5c Cigars.* In higher grade goods they feature the *La Preferencia* and *Muriel Cigars,* the latter being carried in five sizes. They also carry the staple lines of *Tobacco* and *Cigarettes, Matches, Chewing Gum, Show Cases* and an extensive line of *Stogies.*

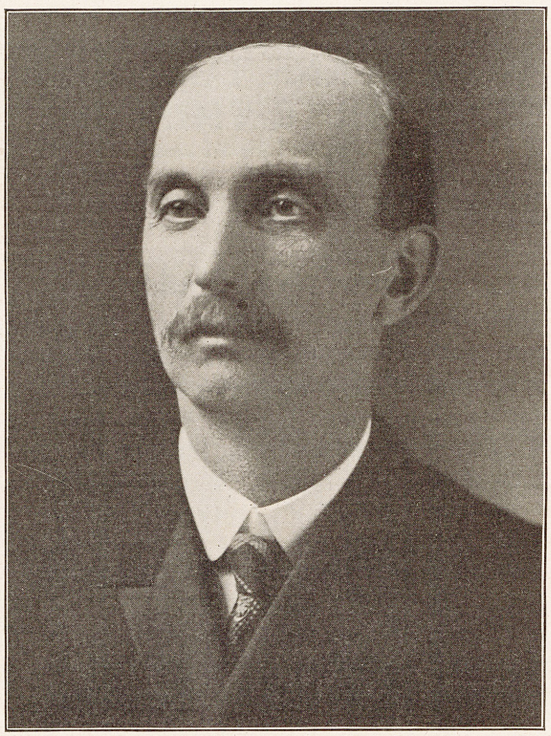


EDWIN N. WICANDER

OFFICE AND STOCK ROOM LOCATED AT

111 West Second Street, Jamestown, New York

A. MORELLE CHENEY



A. Morelle Cheney, Republican, who represents the First Assembly District of Chautauqua county in the Assembly, was born August 7, 1857, in the township of Ellery, Chautauqua county. Mr. Cheney is a descendant of one of the early settlers of the county, his great grandfather being one of three families first to settle by the side of Chautauqua Lake in the year 1807.

Mr. Cheney was elected Supervisor of his town in 1905, which office he has held continuously since and was re-elected at the general election for the ensuing two years. He has served on many important committees of the County Board and has been its Chairman pro tem since 1908. Mr. Cheney was chairman of the important Committee on Public Buildings, which had charge of building of the new Court House at Mayville, the county seat, and to him the credit is largely due of completing the building within the appropriation.

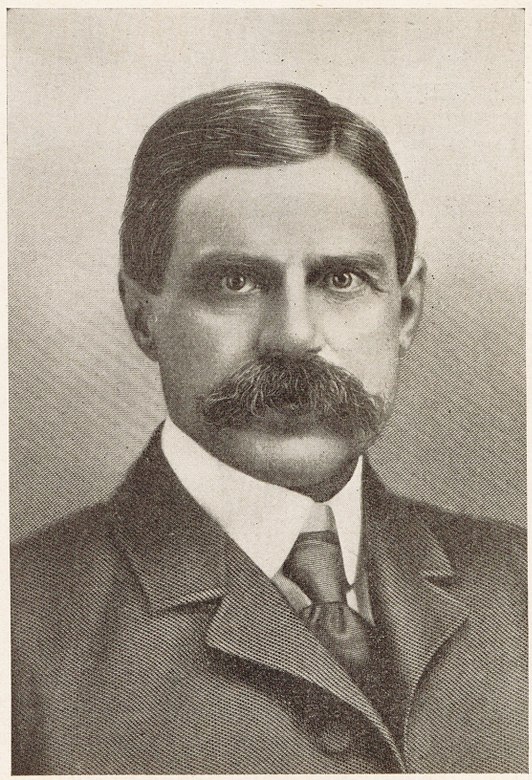
In 1904 Speaker Sweet appointed Mr. Cheney to the following Assembly Committees: Revision, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Affairs of Villages.

JUDGE ARTHUR B. OTTAWAY. County Judge of Chautauqua County

Arthur B. Ottaway was born in Mina, Chautauqua County, New York, May 8, 1854. His early education was obtained in the public school and Sherman Academy. In 1873 he came to Westfield where he entered the Academy, graduating at the age of twenty one years. In the intervals of school life he assisted on the farm, but his first employment after leaving school was teaching. He taught for a number of terms, in the meantime devoting himself to reading law.

He prepared under the preceptorship of William Russell, of Westfield, and after the required time spent in the latter's office was admitted to the bar in 1879. He at once began practice as junior of the law firm of Russell, Deckerman & Ottaway, and after its dissolution practiced alone. Later he became senior member of the legal firm of Ottaway & Munson, at Westfield, N. Y.

Judge Ottaway was elected district attorney of Chautauqua County in 1884. On January 1, 1906, he was appointed County Judge of the County by Governor Higgins, and elected to the same position at the ensuing election, which high position he most worthily fills at the present time.



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prepared and cooked in your own kitchen is mighty likely to be better than one cooked four miles away and carried to you by a slow boy.

JUST SO—

Coffee roasted right here in our store, ground here as you order it and **refined** by our new process is **bound to be better** than coffee roasted in New York, Boston or Chicago, shipped by slow freight and then carried in stock for months.

OUR REFINING PROCESS

takes out the bitter chaff and gives you only pure, real coffee. Makes more cups and better cups than others.
Don't cheat yourself.
Get the best.

35 Cents Per Pound

ANY WOMAN

who thinks will realize that Coffee is a big item in most meals. If she buys our Coffees, she will have the best at the right cost. Our way of handling Coffee is the right way.

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13-15 WEST SECOND STREET, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

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MEANS THESE THREE THINGS

Which Interests You?

A System of Home Reading

Definite results from the use of spare minutes. Classical Year now in progress. Ask for C. L. S. C. Quarterly.

A Vacation School

Competent instruction. Fourteen Departments. About 3,000 enrollments yearly. The best environment for study. Notable lectures. Expense moderate. July and August. Ask for Summer School Catalog.

A Summer City in the Woods

All conveniences of living, the pure charm of Nature, and advantages for culture that are famed throughout the world. Organized sports, both aquatic and on land. Professional men's clubs. Women's conferences. Great lectures and recitals. July and August. Forty-first Anniversary 1915. Ask for Assembly Program.

Chautauqua Institution

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

C. E. DODGE, County Superintendent of Poor

Charles E. Dodge, Superintendent of the Poor was born in Thurston, Stuben County, where he spent a part of his boyhood, is now serving his fifth term in that office. During his administration of twelve years, many important improvements has been made on the Dewittville farm and while these have involved a large expenditure of money it is conceded that the interests of the taxpayers of the county have been carefully protected by Mr. Dodge. A new hospital building costing $15,000; a new central heating plant costing $8,000, which has already paid for itself in the saving of fuel, a new reservoir also costing $8000; and many minor improvements.

The State Board of Charities long ago placed the County House and farm in class 1 of these institutions, both with reference to the buildings and equipment and to the character of the administration.

Previous to Mr. Dodge's election as Superintendent of the Poor in 1912, he had served four Years as Supervisor of Carroll and was also for six years Postmaster of Frewsburg.

Senator Frank N. Godfrey, who represents the Fifty-first Senate District (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties), was born in the town of Olean, N. Y.. June 29, 1852, on the farm where he has always resided, and which he now owns. He has always been an active and successful farmer, never having held previously an elective public office, but devoting his entire time to agriculture and stock growing. He was one of the first to engage in the growing of thoroughbred Holstein cattle and successfully followed that business for twenty years.

For ten years he has been an active officer of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry and for the five years previous to 1912 was the Master of the New York State Grange and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Grange. During his five years as the presiding officer of the State Grange, 30,000 members were added to the order in this State.

He has during the above period taken an active interest in educational matters, and was active in securing legislation for the development of agricultural education in the high schools and better supervision of the common schools of the State.

Nominated for the Senate in 1912, Mr. Godfrey received 13,392 votes to 9,673 cast for Albert T. French, his Democratic opponent.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 apointed Mr. Godfrey a member of the following Senate Committees: Insurance, Taxation and Retrenchment, Public Education, and Agriculture.

Mr. Godfrey introduced at the last session of the Legislature twenty four bills, largely local, or bills of especial interest to the district he represented, of which eighteen were passed by the senate and twelve became laws with the approval of the Governor.

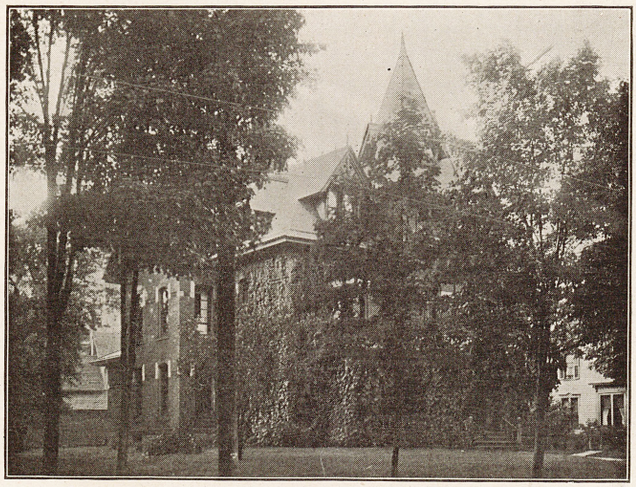
Mr. Godfrey's state- and national-wide experience while Master of the State Grange and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Grange in attending conferences of state and national importance peculiarly fits him for legislative work in knowing well the needs of the people.

SENATOR FRANK N. GODFREY

Henderson-Lincoln Undertaking Company

FUNERAL DIRECTORS *and* EMBALMERS

Only Parlors Especially Adapted for the Conducting of Funerals



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just to look at the good things of our baking. When you want attractive, delicious and wholesome bread, cake and pastry, leave your orders at our bakery. We use only the finest qualities in ingredients, modern sanitary methods and expert skill. Can you ask more?

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Clarified and Pasteurized Milk and Cream

Light and Heavy Cream Furnished on Special Order

Dairymen's Supply House for Bottles, Caps, Etc.

23 Market Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

JUDGE E. E. WOODBURY, Attorney General

Judge Woodbury has had a long and creditable experience in public life, though still in the prime of manhood. He was three times elected a Member of Assembly when a young man and at the age of 33 was chosen Surrogate of this county. Occupying that important position for about ten years, he discharged his duties with such ability and impartiality that he won the esteem of the entire bar of the county. This was repeated in the wider field of the state when he became State Tax Commission by appointment of Governor Higgins in January, 1906. He was reappointed by Governor Hughes and was chairman of the commission during much

of his term. It was a part of his official duty to confer with the Supervisors and Assessors of every county and in this way he built up a large acquaintance throughout the state.

As a lawyer for thirty years, Judge Woodbury has had a broad field of experience and is the possessor of a keen, analytical mind, that seizes upon the vital points of any legal question presented to him. No recent Attorney General has brought better legal attainments to the office, while his natural tact and sagacity will assure a harmonious administration of the Attorney General's department.

The Republican party will have reason to be proud of the professional achievements and high character of Judge Woodbury.

THE SAMUELS

FORMERLY THE SHERMAN HOUSE

GEO. F. HURLBERT

GENERAL MANAGER

Hotel Lobby

FIREPROOF—250 Rooms

Every Room with Running Water and Toilet

RATES

50 Rooms, Running Water and Toilet,	$3.00
40 Rooms with Bath . . .	3.50
66 Rooms with Bath . . .	4.00
40 Rooms with Bath . . .	5.00

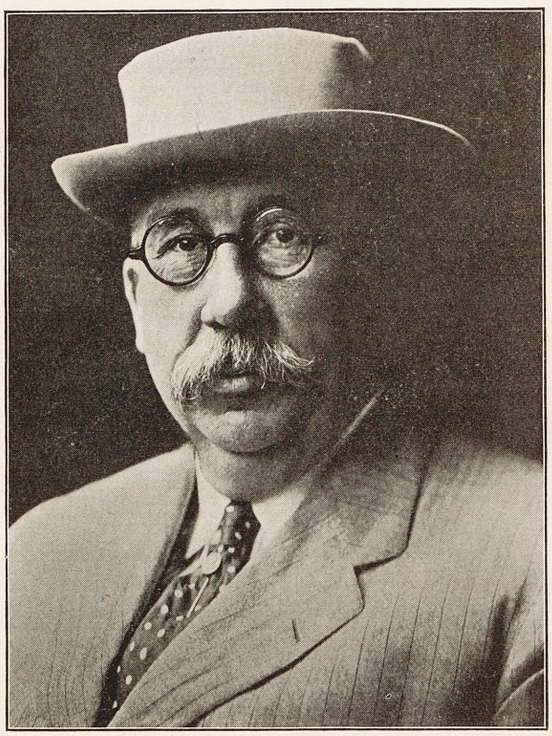
50 Large Sample Rooms

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Mr. George F. Hurlburt

EVERY citizen who is an optimist is a positive asset to the city in which he lives. If he translates his optimism into action the city is limited in its growth only by the number of such men. The confidence in the future of Jamestown which has been demonstrated time and again by Mr. George F. Hurlburt, the enterprising proprietor of The Samuels, has been a stimulus for hundreds of other citizens, which has resulted in stupendous growth of the city in a comparatively short period.

A trained hotel man, he brought to his undertakings here the wisdom of prolonged experience,



MR. GEORGE F. HURLBURT

coupled with a firm belief that Jamestown would respond to his every hope.

Sixteen years ago he took the lease of the Sherman House at a rental that was considerably in advance of what was being paid up to his advent. The lease was made for ten years. Mr. Hurlburt was criticised for his doings, but he saw farther ahead than those who believed that Jamestown could not stand such rental or support the hotel that Mr. Hurlburt proposed to give the city. Opposition was met and downed in due time for the people soon found that they had one of the best hotels in the state and the undertaking proved a big success up to the time of its destruction by fire.

But the confidence and enterprise which Mr. Hurlburt had shown when he leased his first hotel here was completely overshadowed when he returned to the city and had the magnificent new Samuels built on a scale far in advance of the city. This hotel is one of the best in the Empire state and no ordinary man would have dared to have gone so far ahead of the city in which he was locating.

And again his good judgment has been vindicated. The reputation of The Samuels has been a magnet to attract business to Jamestown from all parts of the country and the city has jumped forward to an extent not dreamed of before. The Samuels is probably the finest hotel in any city of this size in the United States and its excellent accommodations has helped wonderfully in bringing conventions of national importance to Jamestown.

Traveling men also have been quick to realize the value of the great modern hotel which Mr. Hurlburt has provided and they make Jamestown the center of a district comprising about 40 towns where they drum trade.

This building was erected for Mr. Hurlburt at a cots of more than $500.000, and furnishings costing another hundred thousand dollars were installed Mr. Hurlburt does nothing in a small way and he took the lead willingly when he had The Samuels built and aims at continual progress.

He has always felt very grateful for the patronage which the home folks of Jamestown gave his Sherman House and to the Samuels, and he hopes for the continued patronage of his fellow-townsmen as it is only by appreciative co-operation that even a man of the pronounced abilities in hotel management of Mr. Hurlburt can hope to make such a high class hotel pay in a town of this size.

His father, born in this county, as was the subject of this sketch in 1860, was a hotel man in Forestville way back in 1868. His mother gave him some of the most valuable lessons that he ever received in hotel management. From her he learned that rigid scrutiny of the back part of his hotel which stamps his management as perfect. In Mr. Hurlburt's mind if a proprietor watches the rear part of his establishment the rest will take care of itself.

In the interim between the burning of the Sherman House and the building of The Samuels, Mr. Hurlburt was in New York where he leased the New Grand. During nine years he managed that hotel successfully, adding to his fund of hotel knowledge, so that when he located here again two years ago he brought with him many metropolitan ideas which have been introduced here.

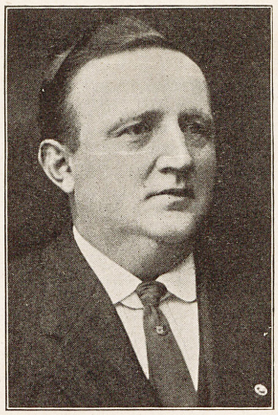
A lover of good horses, Mr. Hurlburt has done much to maintain a lively interest in racing. While he was managing the first hotel here he was president of the Lake Erie Trotting Association, and the sport was continued until Governor Hughes stopped racing in the State of New York.

Among his other interests Mr. Hurlburt points with satisfaction to Greenhurst on Chautauqua Lake, one of the most charming of that lake's resorts. That place is in for a big boom next summer as the management is going to interest Pittsburgh people since the facilities for getting to and from the Lake are now excellent.

But The Samuels and Jamestown will always be his chief concern and all that skeptics have got to do is "Just watch Hurlburt."

O. F. LARSON'S

216-218 East Second Street



Christmas Stock

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Arriving Daily

¶ Come in and make your selections—we will hold same until Christmas

¶ Bring your photograph that you want enlarged, and your picture for framing, now, before the rush

Lowest Prices .. .. Two Big Stores

WARREN-JAMESTOWN STREET RY. CO.

Cars leave Warren 5:5o, 7:oo, 8:oo, 9:oo, 1o:oo, 11:oo a. m., 12:oo noon, 1:oo, 2:oo, 3:oo, 4:oo, 5:oo, 6:oo, 7:oo, 8:oo, 9:oo 10:oo p. m.

Cars leave Jamestown: 6:15, 7:3o, 8:3o, 9:3o, 10:30., 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:3o, 6:3o,, 7:3o, 8:3o, 9:3o p. m., Frewsburg only 10:10 p. m.

The last car leaves Jamestown for Warren 11:10 p. m.

Baggage and Express Cars.

Leave Warren 8:oo a. m., 1:oo p. m.
Arrive Jamestown: 9:25 a. m., 2:2o p. m.
Leave Jamestown: 1o:25 a. m., 3:25 p. m.
Arrive Warren 12:2o a. m., 5:2o p. m.

Two round trips daily except Sunday, between Jamestown and Warren.

Warren City Main Line.

The first main line car leaves the waiting room at 6: 10 a. m., thereafter 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 minutes past the hour. Leaves Glade Run, 5, 15, 25, 35, 45, and 55 minuets past the hour, and leaves P. & E. station 5, 15, 25, 35, 45 and 55 minutes past the hour. First main line car on Sundays leaves Glade Run at 6:45 and connects with the Jamestown car leaving Warren at 7:00 a. m., arriving at P. & E. station at 7:05.

North Warren Line.

The first car leaves for North Warren at 6:10 a. m., 6:40 a. m., thereafter leaving Warren on the hour and half hour and leaves North Warren 15 and 45 minutes past the even hour.

Sunday Schedule.

First cars will leave Warren at 7:30 a. m., Sheffield at the same time. Regular schedule after that.

The Jamestown Journal

CLEAN RELIABLE NEWSY

The Newspaper for Evening Reading in the Homes of Jamestown—10c a Week by Carrier

¶ The City News Department will appreciate the receipt of tips on weddings, accidents, social events and other occurrences — Bell Phone 950, Home Phone 260

¶ A 25c Ad in the Classified Columns of the Journal may sell that house. household furniture, cow, etc., or find work for you to do—Call Bell Phone 950 or Home Phone 72 for particulars

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15 Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

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JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

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Chas. W. Herrick, Geo. O. Meredith, N. R. Thompson
B. G. Hubell, L. L. Amidon

James Dennis Woodward

Opportunities seized might be the motto emblazoned on the coat of arms of James Dennis Woodward, if he had any fondness for that kind of coats, which he hasn't. Other opportunities waited, might be the appendix. Mr. Woodward, however, began making coats of another sort. He began life as a tailor, on leaving school at the age of 12 years, and his early opportunities and his first successes in business life were met and measured while he was making men's clothes. He had a brief experience also in the store of W. D. Kinnear & Co., general merchants in Youngsville. He traveled about gaining knowledge of the tailoring business, passing a year or so in several different cities and towns until 1887, when he returned to work for George Ball & Co., at Warren, the firm in whose shop he had learned his trade. Two years later he went into business on his own account with Harry Lesser, who died in 1893. In 1896 Mr. Woodward disposed of the business to Bert Prince of Sharon, Pa., and bought an interest in the Warren Street Railway, which at that time was but three miles long. He extended the road to Sheffield and later had much to say about the merging of the company into the Warren & Jamestown Railroad Co., in which he took a one fourth interest and served as a director until 1908.

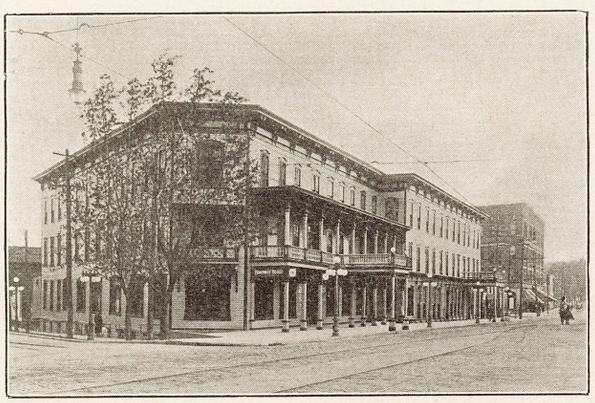
His railraod connection gave him an opportunity to study the developement of Jamestown and to foresee for the city a future to which others seemed hardly awakened. He decided that Jamestown would be his future home, and to its growth and extension he is now bending the best energies today. But first he bought the Humphrey Hotel and improved it extensively. Brooklyn Square was the only center for Jamestown that his trained mind could see. The hotel is now one of the best paying properties in Jamestown and will be enlarged to meet demands of the traffic.

In 1913 Mr. Woodward leased the Humphrey to H. S. Bennett, so that he could devote time to a business which appealed strongly to him, real estate development, and to which he has always given much thought. Mr. Woodward is one of those men who are real assets to any city. They abhor unoccupied land and have but one ambition, and that is to develop it, mark out home sites, and house the citizens. Incidentally such men prosper. He is now engaged in cutting streets and laying out into building lots some thirty-four acres of land just outside the city line on Foote Ave., and extending back to Marlin Road, and on the line of the Warren & Jamestown Railroad and on the State Road between the cities. This property promises to turn out to be one of the most popular and most profitable investments in this vicinity. Its location for home building is ideal.

It is gratifying also to note the public now realizes the worth of Mr. Woodward's judgment, and is responding to his invitation to settle on this new tract.

Everything that tends to the advancement of his home city meets with his endorsement. He is a former president of the Warren County Fair Association, is Past Exalted Ruler of the Elks, a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and a Shriner. He has a fine family in which he takes a justifiable pride. His son Clifford is a graduate of Harvard, having taken the A. B. degree in 1910 and the A. M. degree in 1911, and is now studying law in Harvard Law School. His daughter, Miss Bernice N. Woodward, is a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1912, and has taught in Jamestown High School. The youngest of his three children is Lloyd N., attending school.

Mrs. Woodward was before marriage, Miss Leona Smith of Warren, daughter of Alonzo B. Smith. The family resides at 20 Allen street.



Established 1873 Incorporated 1914

... THE ...

Hotel Humphrey

H. S. BENNETT, Prop.

Brooklyn Square, Jamestown, New York

¶ A homelike hostelry made modern in every detail—near depot and trolley terminals ¶ Garage in close connection ¶ Center for tourist parties to famed Chautauqua Lake region

Rates $2.50 a Day and Up—American Plan

OTTO W. WIQUIST *9 Main Street*

¶ The oldest Swedish Clothing Store in Jamestown—organized as Wiquist & Johnson in 1885—since 1906 owned by Otto W. Wiquist

¶ We carry a complete and up-to-date line of everything belonging to a first-class Clothing Establishment

¶ Our aim is to please both old and new customers, in quality as well as prices

The Right Place to Purchase Your Piano or Player-Piano is at

ECKMAN'S MUSIC STORE

NEW WELLMAN BUILDING

Prices and Terms Always Most Reasonable

SVEA FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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STANDARD INSURANCE AGENCY

Successors to SAMUEL A. CARLSON CO.

OVER 103 E. SECOND ST., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

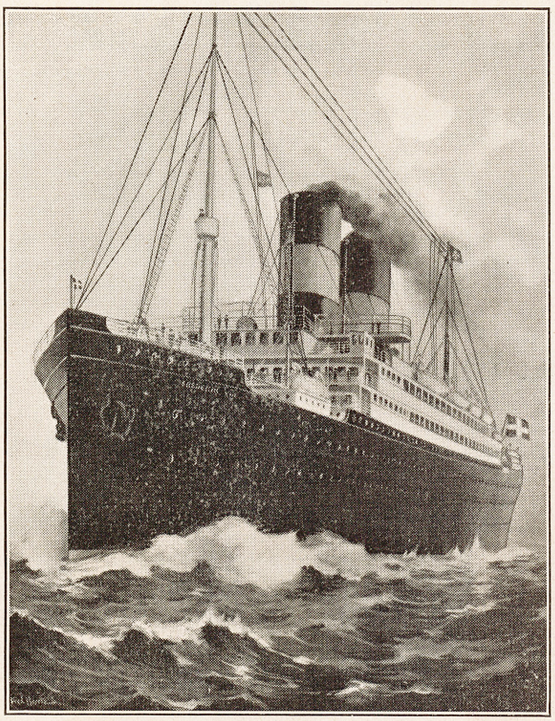
BELL PHONE 904——HOME PHONE 1080-K

Better to Have Your Insurance in Svea
Than Wish You Had

Remember——We Urged You——Remember

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

Founded 1880



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Modern, Fast Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers

"Oscar II" "Hellig Olav" "United States"
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"Frederik VIII" is the largest and most modern and luxuriously fitted steamer that ever was registered in any of the three Scandinavian countries. Suites de luxe, single rooms and rooms for two, three and four passengers. Separate dining saloon for children. Veranda Cafe in first cabin. Large, airy rooms for two, three and four passengers. Elegant saloons in second cabin. Ths accommodations in third class are unsurpassed.

Third class in all Scandinavian-American Line steamers consists exclusively of rooms for two, four and six passengers. Steerage has been discarded.

All the steamers are fitted with wireless telegraphy in charge of two licensed operators. All the latest improvements and appiances for the passengers safety and comfort.

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between NEW YORK and Stockholm, Gothenburg, Helsingborg and Malmö

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TRAVEL BY THE EVER-POPULAR

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The Favorite Steamers for Passengers to and from Scandinavian Ports

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"Service" Our Store Motto

¶ We take into consideration that our customers are willing to pay a reasonable price for good service. This includes careful attention to your wants, courtesy to man, woman and child, scientific fitting of feet, and always a warm welcome.

¶ The shoes we offer are made by manufacturers who have an established reputation for making the best that can be made. We solicit your patronage on the merits of our goods.

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103 East Second St. *Cor. Main and Third Sts.*

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Lumber and Mill Work of Every Description

Mill and Yard Opposite Erie Freight Depot

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Diamonds, Cut Glass and Optical Goods

AT PRICES THAT WILL INTEREST YOU & GIVE FULL SATISFACTION

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty

10 East Second Street

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Jamestown Garage Co.

205 Cherry Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

New, Modern, Fully Equipped Building

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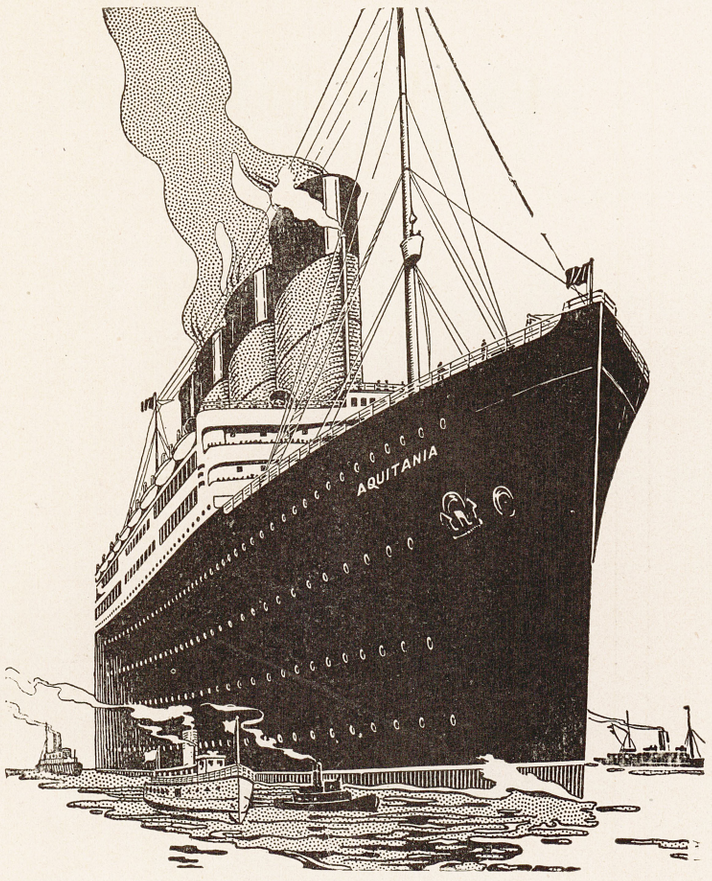
Storage and Supplies

Home Phone 331 **L. S. Apgar, Mgr.**



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Fastest Passenger and Mail Service in the World

Quadruple Screw Turbine Steamers

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From New York via Fishguard and Liverpool
Second Passage Through to Gothenburg

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Triple Screw Turbine Steamship Carmania
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Tickets Issued to All Parts of the World—For Further Particulars Apply to Authorized Agents or

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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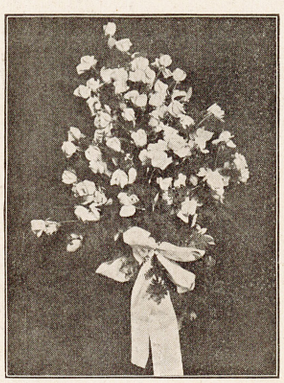

Choice Cut Flowers and Designs Delivered on Short Notice

¶ Palms, Ferns, Rubber Plants, Flowering Plants in pots, and all kinds of Bedding Plants in season ¶ Our prices are right ¶ All orders carefully filled and delivered to all parts of the city

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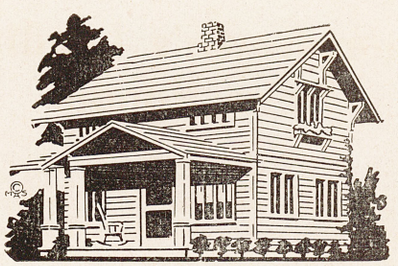

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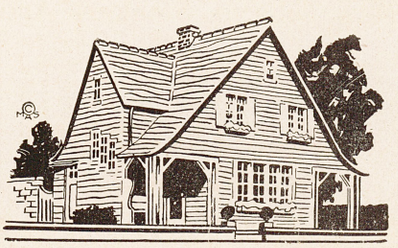
¶ When you [redacted] the market for real estate, come [redacted] see me, as I have property for sale in all parts of the city to fit any pocketbook

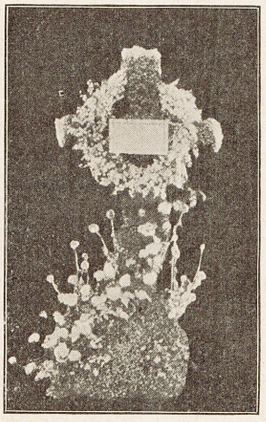
CARL W. NORDH

30-31 Gokey Building, Jamestown, N. Y.

Home Phone 1079-k Office Open Evenings



Gustaf Wickstrom
Florist



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Funeral Pieces a Specialty

Prompt Delivery—All Parts of the City

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17 E. SECOND STREET

The Only Swedish Sporting Goods Store in Jamestown

Complete Line of Sporting Goods and Fishing Tackle, Guns and Ammunition, Kodaks and Photographic Supplies—Thermos Bottles in All Sizes and Prices

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A Complete Line of All Popular Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, Etc. Subscriptions Taken for Foreign and Domestic Publications

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"Dagens Nyheter," Stockholm's leading daily and Sunday newspaper, and other newspapers and periodicals received from Sweden as promptly as mail arrives. All the leading Swedish newspapers and periodicals published in the United States are on sale

Cigars, Tobacco, Smokers' Articles

All Popular Brands——Wholesale and Retail

J. A. JACOBSON

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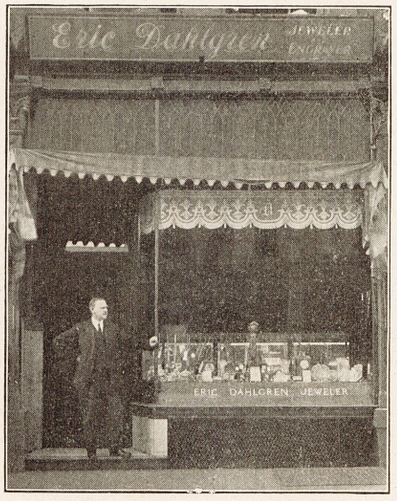
1 S. Main Street **31 Main Street**

The Square Deal Store



¶ Before you buy a WATCH or DIAMOND, come in and talk to us. It is highly important that you should have *expert* and *honest* advice when choosing either. *Diamonds mounted while you wait.* Watch and jewelry repairing a specialty

ERIC DAHLGREN

7 East Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

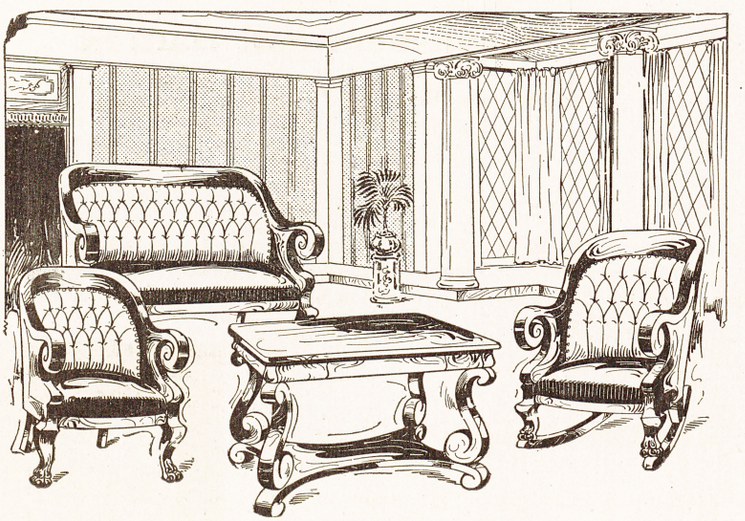
F. G. NORDSTROM, *Jeweler and Optician*

ESTABLISHED 1896

The Largest and Finest Jewelry Store in Western New York — Official Watch Inspector for Erie Railroad

Our Motto—The Highest Quality at the Lowest Price — Special Attention Given to Fine Watch Repairing and Engraving

213 Main street, Jamestown, N. Y.

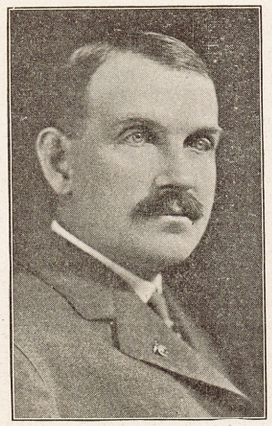


¶ It is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon that his home shall be his castle, a place embodying all the refinements and luxury of modern ideals. It is also characteristic of the progressive business man that he seeks always to provide those things demanded by the public.

¶ A visit to our store reveals to what extent this establishment has gone to supply the wants of the luxury-loving as well as those whose purse will permit only the substantial necessities in the furniture line. We carry a large and up-to-date stock of everything belonging to a first-class furniture store.

Nord Furniture Company

109-111 EAST SECOND ST. — JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK



JOHN WINNBERG

WINNBERG & BATCHELLER

Druggists and Pharmaceutical Chemists

For the past sixteen years this firm has conducted a reliable and up-to-date drug store at 113 Main Street, thoroughly stocked and constantly replenished with the freshest and best of drugs and medicines and a full line of toilet accessories.

The compounding of prescriptions which is one of the principal features of this establishment is in the hands of competent, careful, licensed men, whose scrupulous exactness and delicate accuracy in all such compounding has during this concern's existence gained for this firm the confidence of physicians and patrons alike.

In their laboratory they compound a full line of their own preparations, SHEDD'S old and well known family medicines.

Their Swedish medicines have a standard reputation and sold in several States.

Sole agents for the guaranteed NYAL'S remedies made in New York.

The store is also designated as a distributing depot for the State Hygienic Laboratory in Albany.

JOHN WINNBERG, the senior member of the firm got his pharmaceutical training in Stockholm, Sweden, entered the drug store "Hof Apoteket Lejonet" in 1877 as an apprentice, later taking part in prescription and laboratory work and attended the College of Pharmacy in said City.

Left Sweden for United States in 1887 and took position in the laboratory of Eimer & Amend, New York City, remaining two years.

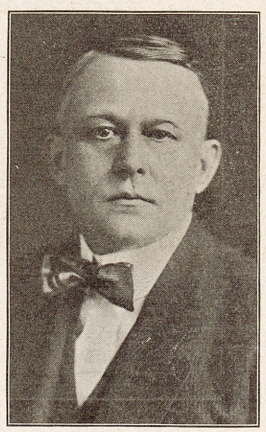
Passed the N. Y. State Board of Pharmacy as assistant pharmacist in 1888 and pharmacist in 1889.

Came to Jamestown in 1889 and entered the drug store of Hult & Swanson (Jamestown Pharmacy) for one year and then with C. A. Swanson & Co., 200 Main street from 1890 to 1898, forming a partnership with L. B. Batcheller in 1898 and purchasing of "City Drug Store" at 113 Main street.

LEVANT B. BATCHELLER, the junior member, become an apprentice in the drug store of Hatch & Briggs in 1893, and thereafter with C. A. Swanson & Co. One season manager for said firm's branch store at Lakewood, N. Y.

Entered Buffalo College of Pharmacy and graduated in 1897. Passed State Board and Druggist Civil Service examination. Appointed Druggist to Craig Colony, Soneya, N. Y., and held this position until becoming partner in the firm Winnberg & Batcheller.

Both are members and interested in church, clubs and fraternal societies.



L. B. BATCHELLER

JOHN A. JONES

JONES & SCHARF

Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters

High Class Merchant Tailoring a Specialty

The firm of Jones, Scharf & Lincoln was organized October 8, 1908 and purchased the stock of J. Whitley & Son, who conducted the business at the present location for about 40 years and earned an enviable reputation in honest merchandising which the present firm intends to continue.

Mr. John A. Jones began his career in the clothing business about 20 years ago with the firm of A. J. Peterson & Son.

Mr. Scharf commenced his career in Jamestown as a Custom Cutter and in 1898 established himself as a Merchant Tailor in which he continued until his connection with the present firm.

In 1910 the Messrs. Jones and Scharf purchased Mr. Lincoln's interest and since then the firm has been known as Jones & Scharf.

We carry a high grade of ready-to-wear suits and overcoats such as Strouse & Bros., Fashion Clothes, and several other famous makes. Celebrated Stetson Hats $3.00 to $5.00 and the Stag Brand at $2.00, Eagle Shirts, Patrick Mackinaws, B. V. D. Underwear, Arrow Collars, and complete stock of Men's Furnishing Goods and Boys' Clothing.

WM. H. SCHARF

Jamestown Business College

THIS handsome fireproof structure was erected by and for the Jamestown Business College in 1910. The two upper floors were occupied by the school Nov. 21 of the same year, and the building was dedicated Apr. 28, 1911, with the following pronouncement: "Erected for the definite and practical purpose of effectually aiding young men and young women to qualify themselves for genuine usefulness in commercial pursuits, this building is hereby dedicated in all of its educational departments and agencies of influence, to honor, integrity and efficiency."

The Jamestown "Historical and Industrial Review," commenting upon the dedication. said: "This classic declaration of the inspiring principles and motives of the Jamestown Business College is clearly indicative of the high purpose and policy by which this institution is conducted."

The Jamestown Business College was organized in 1886 and incorporated under the laws of New York State in 1889 as a "College" with full power to issue "Diplomas" to its graduates. Thousands of students have attended this school during the 28 years of its history, and many prominent business men of Jamestown and elsewhere are numbered among its graduates.

An illustrated catalog is issued annually by the institution, which is available upon request.

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JOHN T. WILSON

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

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101 East Third Street
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Jamestown Steam and Dry Cleaning Works

O. A. ERICSON, Proprietor

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Jamestown, New York

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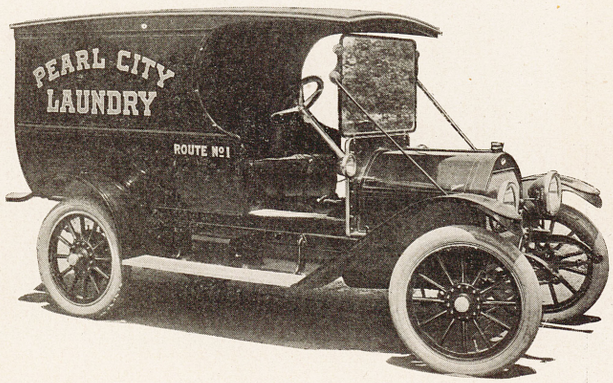

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Where all your linen is laundered with skilled help, where there is good light, best of ventilation, with A No. 1 delivery service

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You insure your lives and property against accident, fire and theft.

Why not insure your money also?

Take up a policy with us, and when the proverbial "rainy day" puts in an appearance you will be prepared.

Interest paid on time deposits.

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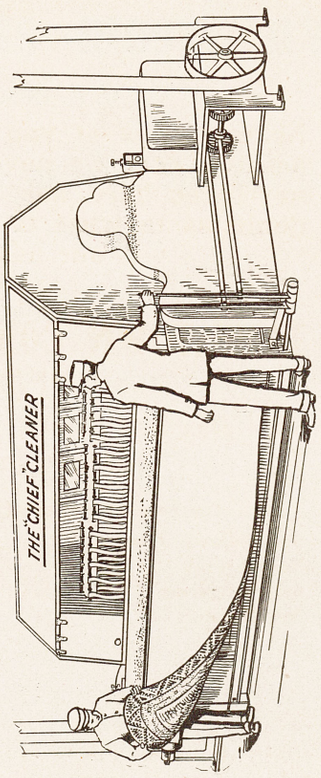
FALCONER, N. Y.



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Proprietor Townsend Carpet Cleaning Works
31 Linden Avenue
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Both Phones 1006

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Brass, Bronze, Aluminum and Iron Castings
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PORTLAND CEMENT
SAND and GRAVEL
LIME

STRUCTURAL STEEL
PLASTER OF PARIS
CUT STONE

No matter what you may be constructing, it is possible that we have what you require. If it is not listed here, ask us about it. If you are in doubt as to what to use or how to use it, get our advice—it is free

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Business Blocks, Public Buildings, Factories and General Construction Work

Concrete Examples of Our Materials and Workmanship

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Norden Club
Bell Telephone
Art Metal
First Baptist Church
Jamestown Table
Schools 1, 5, 8, 9
First Lutheran Church

PLASTER
BRICK—
ORNAMENTAL
and STRUCTURAL

METAL LATH
FIRE BRICK
FIRE CLAY
MORTAR COLOR

C. A. LUNDQUIST & CO.

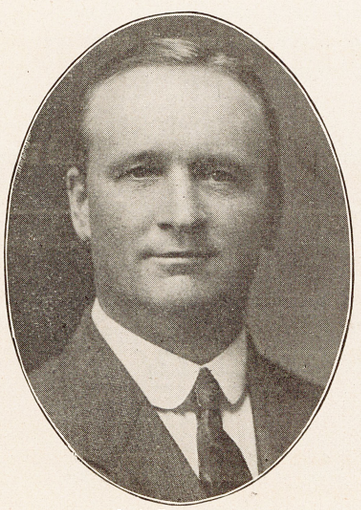
Hardware and Mill Supplies

SUCCESSORS TO

E. ROSENCRANTZ & CO.

Pioneer Hardware Store
and the

Oldest Established Swedish Mercantile Business in Jamestown



C. A. LUNDQUIST

Founded on honest business principles in 1881, a third of a century has been spent in building up our present success and reputation

H. V. LUNDQUIST

THE OLDEST **HARDWARE MERCHANTS OF JAMESTOWN** THE YOUNGEST

B. E. STRONG, President-Treasurer F. D. RIDER, Vice President H. G. CLEMENGER, Secretary

1845

The Strong Veneer Co., Inc.

Manufacturers of

Birds-eye Maple, Curly Maple, Curly Birch, Circassian Walnut, American Walnut, Quartered Figured Gum, Plain Gum, Maple, Birch and Poplar Veneers

FACTORY and OFFICE — GERRY, NEW YORK

Branch Office and Sample Rooms, 321 Washington St., Jamestown, N. Y. Phones—Bell 305-J, Home 152

JAMESTOWN OIL COMPANY

Dealers in

Refined Pennsylvania Petroleum

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Refinery, "Cornplanter," Warren, Pennsylvania

F. J. UNDERWOOD

Manufacturers Sales Agent

Factory and Mill Supplies

20 Briggs Street

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Both Phones 1040

Jamestown Electric Mills

[Incorporated]

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"Home of Pure Feeds"

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Flour, Feed and Grain

Poultry and Stock Remedies and Supplies. Full line of Garden and Field Seeds in season .. We sell our own make of Scratch Feed, Chick Feed and Poultry Mash—none better .. On the basis of merit we solicit your business

W. G. Purdy, Pres. C. M. Purdy, Sec. and Treas.

Pearl City Veneer Company

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Manufacturers of Panels and Veneers in All the Native Woods

THREE-PLY END PANELS, DRAWER BOTTOMS AND GLASS BACKS
A SPECIALTY—LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES

FACTORY and OFFICE, STEELE STREET, JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

The Interior of the Norden Club was Decorated by

A. A. WALKER

The Painter and Decorating Contractor

3-5 East First Street

The Work was Performed by Albert Johnson the Artist and Decorator

Comfort's Ice Cream

The Cream of All Creams

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Special Attention Given to Parties and Socials

Davis-Warn Co., Inc.

Wholesale Confectioners

Pure Sugar Swedish Mints

Jobbers of Confectionery, Fountain Supplies, Eagle Brand Ice Cream Cones

20 Shearman Place **Jamestown**

Tinkham Brothers

WHOLESALE

CIGARS

New Barrett Building

The Clothes You Dread to Wash and Iron

are the flat pieces—the big and heavy counterpanes, sheets, table cloths, bolster cases, quilts, blankets and feather pillows. Your pillows will come back soft as when new. We have a special way of blowing hot air through them that will dry them. Why bother with all this? Try us.

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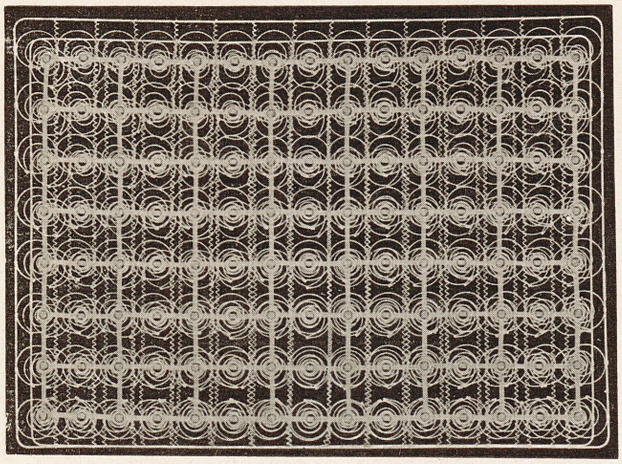

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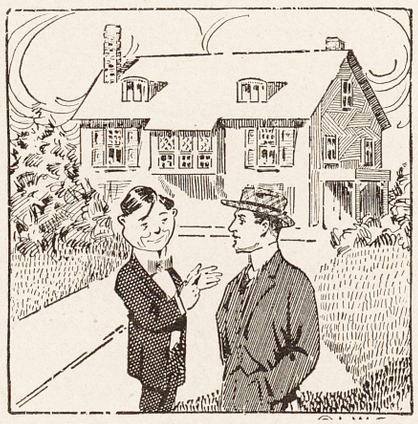

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of the cost of wiring your property. No home is really complete without electricity. If you made the mistake of building without wiring for electric lights, it can be remedied even now, and without injury to your property. Nothing adds more dignity to one's home than to have it properly lighted. Write, phone or call in person—say that you are interested. We do the rest.

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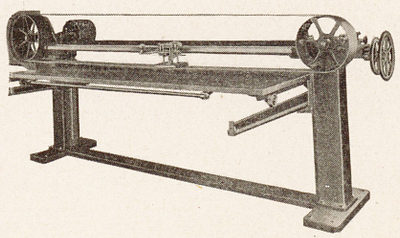

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We manufacture a complete line of Belt Sanders for flat and irregular surfaces, four-spindle Carvers and Universal Rubbing Machines in all sizes

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To sell clothing that will make permanent customers for us by giving permanent satisfaction to the wearer is both our aim and our daily practice.

The steady progress of our business has come not through sensational advertising of fictitious values, but by the daily giving of real values.

Our strong guarantee on every purchase made in this store is simply this: The customer must be satisfied.. To that end the policy of our store, the efforts of our salesmen, the selection of merchandise we sell, are all directed.

Steady, reliable diet makes the healthy body. Day by day performance of duty builds up the business reputation. Our growth has come through satisfied customers. We have no right to succeed in any other way.

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